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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Doubtful Situation.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS.

Great Secrecy Enforced.

FRENCH VERY HOPEFUL.

The Tables Turning.

BAZAINE AND HIS ARMY

Not Caged at Metz.

HIS COMMUNICATIONS OPEN

MacMahon Leaves Chalons

TO UNITE WITH BAZINE.

Makes a Junction

WITH A LARGE FORCE.

Crown Prince Turns Back

FROM HIS MARCH ON PARIS.

Great Events Imminent.

THE THREE PRUSSIAN ARMIES

Reinforced and Reorganized.

COMBINED NUMBER 520,000.

The Battle on the 18th.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT.

What Prussia Will Demand

IF SUCCESSFUL IN THE WAR.

Situation in Paris.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM PARIS.

BAZAINE LARGELY REINFORCED BY M'MAHON AND MARCHES TO POINT CONFIDENT.

PARIS, August 24.—Midnight.—*The Le Presse*, in an extra, makes the following statement: We are now at liberty to make known the fact that M'Mahon has joined Bazaine with a great number of troops. Bazaine has not abandoned his strong position near Metz.

M'Mahon moved north and the road is saved by way of Reims, Meziere and Montmedy.

M'Mahon has reached a position where he can enter upon the decisive struggle.

Le Public says that full confirmation of the good news from the army was received today.

ANOTHER "SCENE" IN THE FRENCH CHAMBERS —A CRISIS PRECIPITATED—RESIGNATION OF DEPUTANT.

PARIS, August 23.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, when Public Minister Chevandier de Valdrome arose to read a dispatch giving reassuring news, Deputy Keratry demanded the date, and also whether the dispatch was from Bazaine or M'Mahon. Public Minister said the dispatch was dated the 16th, but the uproar of the Deputies was so great as to drown the answer touching the whereabouts of the two armies. M. Keratry then proposed that nine members of the Chamber be chosen to form part of a Committee of Public Safety. The majority of the left immediately gave signs of approval, but the majority hesitated. M. Keratry explained that the duties imposed upon it by declined it. Some members of the majority cried approval and several more members of the left, which was accepted as an evidence of the sincerity of the offers. After the tumult subsided Palikao said the committee of defence was numerous enough as at present constituted, and declared that the Ministry refused to appoint the proposed just made. A question of confidence was thus established and the Ministry declared its resignation.

The affair has created a sensation, as it is considered an attempt to interfere with the executive functions. The matter is to be decided to-morrow.

In the senate yesterday a proposal was made to appoint a committee of the Legislature, but was defeated. The President will call meetings whenever, in his judgment, they are necessary.

It is reported M. Rouher went to Chalons to confer with the Emperor, and accompanied him to Rheims.

The *Soir* says the dispatch above alluded to was from Bazaine, and was brought to Palikao by an officer. It is understood that the message contained much important and favorable news, which has been withheld from the public by the Ministry. It is said that it is certain he will be sustained by the Corps Legislatif, else he would not have been so defended at the meeting yesterday.

BAZAINE AT METZ WITH COMMUNICATIONS SECURE.

PARIS, August 23.—The Journals today say a dispatch has been received here from Bazaine, in which the latter announces the retention of remaining near Metz, without giving fuller explanations. The dispatch admit that the Chalons army has taken the direction of Thionville, in a desperate effort to effect a junction with Bazaine, escaping the Crown Prince and passing the main German army to the north of Verdun. McMahon is driven to the choice of two evils, either to leave the road to Paris open to the Crown Prince, or by holding it to sacrifice Bazaine's army.

PRUSSIAN ARMY SERIOUSLY CRIPPLED—APPALLING LOSSES—BAZAINE MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Aug. 23—12 A. M.—A special Paris dispatch says: Two armies of King Wilhelm and Gen. Steinmetz are reported to be too seriously crippled to assume the offensive, and it is given out on high authority that Marshal Bazaine was reinforced from Chalons on Monday for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy near Metz. He is confident of victory, when he will march on the army of the Crown Prince and rescue Paris.

The appalling Prussian losses have sent a thrill of horror throughout Germany, and recruits are only to be had from among country people and workingmen, nearly all of whom are old.

Another special dispatch from Paris says: Bazaine was yesterday at Metz. He has the north and central portions of the army with him, either for retreat or to receive reinforcements. Bazaine professes to be master of the situation.

This morning the *Opinione Nationale*, under the caption, "Keep Cool," predicts the defeat of the Prussians as a result of the pending combinations.

A Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that Bazaine succeeded in cutting his way through the enemy's line and retreated upon Montmedy by the way of Oumetz and Longwy.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris, says that there are preparations for a combat all along the line.

It is reported that the armies of the Royal Prince and Prince Frederick Charles have formed a junction southward of Metz.

NEWS FROM FRANKFORT.

A special dispatch from Frankfort, Thursday, says: Manifestations begin to appear in South German papers insisting that Alsace must be ceded to Germany as a condition of peace. An ultra montane member of the Bavarian Parliament publishes a speech, saying he who shall re-unite Alsace to our own country will be the first framer of modern Germany. On this point Frankfort and Munich are of one mind with Berlin. The French residents here are rejoicing as well as could be expected, as the officer under whom they are placed has not received a single complaint. The movement of troops to the frontier is incessant. Another large portion of the northern army is on the way to reinforce Steinmetz.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

A correspondent writes: Paris is virtually in a state of siege, and every person accurately this part of the situation. It is generally concluded that the issue of the campaign will be decided one way or the other in a week—and we are able against an enemy destitute of material for carrying on a siege, and with every resource at the succor of the Capital, and will severely annoy its besiegers. As for a diversion in favor of the French army, the Parisians do not count upon it, for at this time it would be difficult to restrain the summary vengeance of the people upon any individual convicted of treason.

I visited this morning the line of fortifications between Neuilly and Asnilles. An army of workmen, aided by Gardes Mobile and Prince chatters about military movements to every body, and lets out important secrets.

REPORTS AT LONDON.

LONDON, August 23—9 P. M.—The general headquarters of the French army on Sunday night were a few miles west of Rheims. Edward Texier writes thence to the *Siecle* that the deepest depression prevails and the Emperor receives nobody.

The object of Prince Napoleon's visit to Florence was to protest against the neutrality of Italy.

The extraordinary forces called out by the Swiss Government are returning to Lewes to protect the neutrality of the country.

THE PRUSSIAN ACCOUNT OF THE SITUATION.

The details of the battle of the 18th, at Gravelotte, are still wanting even at Berlin. German dispatches of to-day are meagre, but from them we gather that the military situation is as follows:

The Twelfth Prussian corps is now between Metz and Thionville, and serves to keep up communication between Prince Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The Fortress of Metz is enclosed on all sides. Communication between Chalons and Paris are cut off. The headquarters of the Crown Prince are at Buc-Coulon. McMahon and Failley are still retreating in the direction of Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

No doubt is entertained as to the capability of the people of Paris to keep open communication with cities south. If the siege be attempted the government of France will be transferred to Marseilles. If such a contingency occurs, General Trochu will remain in charge of the government of Paris.

The bombardment of Toul has been commenced.

A Prussian bark from Dartmouth, while trying to make a German port yesterday, was overhauled and captured by a French cruiser.

The war has paralized business at Antwerp, although no failures have been announced, nor are any anticipated.

Herbert Bismarck, one of the sons of the Prussian Prime Minister, was wounded in the foot. His brother William had his horse killed under him.

The prize promised by the Prussian Government for the capture of the first French gun has been awarded to a sergeant of the Prussian Fifth, the Gorlitz Rifles.

A letter from Baden says the French peasants are so fanatical as to poison the wells in Alsace.

It is almost certain that the interposition of the great powers of Europe in the Franco-Prussian question will take place in a few days.

The French gunboats now operating on the Rhine have been recalled to the Seine.

A chief postoffice of the North German Confederation is established at Nancy.

A special dispatch from Brussels, say: "I learn from a trust worthy source that Trochu intends shortly to invite the Orleans Princes to share in the defense of their country."

Troops have been sent by Belgium by Luxemburg to disarm fugitive soldiers on the Belgian frontier.

Meetings of the Diplomatic Corps are held daily at the British Embassy in Paris, but no decisive action has yet been taken.

The French government is buying horses in Italy for the army.

Dysentery prevails to a large extent in the Prussian camp.

Ten thousand Prussian wounded have been sent to Berlin.

Many prizes have been arranged by the French Navy department in order to encourage gallantry. Some of them are said to be extremely valuable.

Paris journals blame Prince Napoleon for leaving France. On his return here it was reported he had been in consultation with Victor Emmanuel, but such report of a few days ago is now denied.

The Archbishop of Paris has directed the clergy to contradict the report that the Pope felicitated the King of Prussia.

A number of Prussian spies have been arrested here to-day.

Captain Jeanrodie writes to the Paris *Temps* admitting that the reports of Prussian violence are exaggerated but in few isolated instances only.

The London *Times* exhorts the French people to consider what the attempt to defend Paris may cost, and urges them to consider almost any alternative. The defense of Paris cannot seriously delay the issue.

The fortifications of Luxemburg have been razed.

The *Siecle* says the 750,000,000 francs loan has already been more than taken by anticipation.

It seems certain a project will be brought before the great Powers by Baron Rouher to object the prevention of the dismemberment of France. Assurance have been sent from the French government to the Pope that Italy has no intention of attacking Rome. The Papal troops have been withdrawn from Compagna to defend the city. Many arrests have been made.

FROM PRUSSIA.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

REINFORCEMENTS, REORGANIZATION AND REDISTRIBUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMIES.

BERLIN, August 23.—The German forces in France have undergone a partial re-organization, and as reinforced and re-distributed will go into battle in following order: The first army, under General Steinmetz, is composed of the first, seventh, eighth and ninth Prussian army corps, amounting in all to one hundred thousand infantry and 28,000 cavalry. The second army, under command of Prince Frederick Charles, is composed of the second, third, fourth, tenth and twelfth Prussian army corps, the corps of Prussian Guards, the Royal Saxon corps, and the grenadier corps of the Grand Duchy of Hesse. This is the strongest of the three armies. It contains forty-eight regiments of infantry, with 144 pieces of cannon each, and four regiments of infantry with two batteries, and three regiments of cavalry, to target practice in marching order, each and six hundred guns. The Third army corps, commanded by the Crown Prince, is formed of two Bavarian army corps, under Von Hack and Hartman, containing each eight regiments of infantry, five battalions of riflemen and three regiments of cavalry, and the Wurtemberg corps of Baden and Wurtemburg troops, commanded by General von Werder, consisting of eight regiments of infantry, two battalions of riflemen, four regiments of cavalry and two batteries of artillery belonging to Wurtemburg, two regiments of infantry and three of cavalry and eight batteries of artillery belonging to Baden; also the Landwehr of Prussian army corps, with sixteen infantry and sixteen cavalry regiments, and thirty batteries of artillery. Grand total of German forces in France, 350,000 men, divided into six German army corps. Up to this time 50,000 of the Landwehr have entered Alsace and Lorrain to invest and occupy places in the rear and relieve the regular soldiers of those duties, so they may join their own regiments in the front. Orders have been issued to disband no more reserves to be called out in the commencement of the war.

Detailed Account of the Battle of Gravellotte on the 18th.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

LONDON, August 23.—The following detailed account of Thursday's battle at Gravellotte, August 18th, was received this morning in London from our special correspondent, who witnessed the battle at the head quarters and stood by the side of Bismarck and the King.

The first realization we had at Pont-a-Mousson, where I found myself on the 17th, of the extent to which the French had been driven on Sunday and Monday was the sight of the countless thousands of wounded men. At first it was surmised that these had been wounded in skirmishes, but on the night of the 17th the evening there were signs that the work was becoming very warm. Of that evening soldiers with ghastly wounds walked about the market place in Pont-a-Mousson, surrounded by eager groups of their newly arrived countrymen, asking a story of close combat. Poor fellows! it surely was a disaster to them, borne away as they had been from the field without having heard of my result. I stood among the crowd, and the narrative of the men all amounted to their having been set to confront a much larger force than their own, and their division had been cut up. I was struck by the fact that though there was some dissatisfaction suggested by the tones of voice, hardly a word uttered by the narrators or listeners which accused any one. They dwelt rather on the fact that they had found a heavy blow coming to them, but through the tenth division had, as an available organization, been demolished, it had sold its life dear.

On the 17th the wounded from the preceding day began to pour in Pont-a-Mousson. They were brought in in long uncovered grain carts, lying upon hay. From my window, which overlooked the main street, and commanded also a view of the Metz road, I counted more than ninety of these long carts, each holding on an average about ten men. I was struck by there not being more, and amid piles of French unable to conceal their joy on the one hand and Prussian soldiers on the other. But now came the other side of the account. The street began to swarm with other wounded, the wearers of red trousers, and now and then came a batch of unwounded prisoners. At length I arrived a carriage with a French General, who was followed by a vast crowd of French and for a little time it seemed as if the two might be left by the crowd to the sympathizants and Prussians, so earnest were the demonstrations of the populace. But it was now at least evident the struggle was very serious at the front.

At midnight, or a little after, trumpets for miles around began to sound, and we for the first time we had been startled by such wild music. Trumpet answered to trumpet through all the environs, or from the city. For several days previously there had been troops almost perpetually marching through, but now the drums through every street and by-way made but seven midnight and dawn a perpetual roar. Hastily dressing, I ran out into the darkness and managed to get on the seat of a wagon going in the direction of the front, which was now understood to be a mile or two beyond the village of Gorze, some twelve miles from Pont-a-Mousson. On our way we met a considerable batch of French prisoners, who were looked upon with considerable curiosity by the continuous line of German soldiers with whom we advanced, but only near two officers were there any signs of excitement. The way was so blocked with wagons that I finally concluded I could do the six or seven miles remaining on foot better. So I got out of the carriage and began to walk and run swiftly ahead.

At Mercieul, on the Moselle, about half way to Metz, I found vast bodies of cavalry, Uhlans and Hussars crossing the river by a pontoon bridge and hurrying at the top of their speed toward the gorge. Hurrying my own steps, I soon heard the first thunder of cannonade, seemingly coming from the heart of a range of hills on the right. Passing through the village and ascending the high plain beyond, I found myself suddenly in a battle field, strewn literally as far as my eye could reach with dead bodies. In one or two parts of the field companies were still burying the dead, chiefly Prussians. The French, being necessarily buried last, were still lying in vast numbers on the ground. A few of these I saw were not dead. As I hurried on a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they broke out with a wild hurrah and dashed forward. A few more steps and I gained the summit, and saw the scene which had evoked their cry, and seemed to excite even their horses.

It would be difficult to imagine a grander battlefield. From the hill to which I had been directed by good authority to come the entire sweep of the Prussian and French centres could be seen and a considerable part of their wings. The spot where I stood was fearful. It was amid ghastly corpses and burdened with the stench of dead horses, of which there were great numbers. I was standing on the battlefield of the 16th, the Prussian side thereof. On the left stretched like a silver thread the road from Verdun, to Paris also, for the possession of which this series of battles had begun. It ran between lines of poplars which stood against the horizon on my left, and on as far as the eye could reach toward Metz, with military regularity. Strung on this road like beads were the little villages, each with its church tower, which betrayed they have a separate name, are mostly a few hundred yards apart. Marsela-Tour, Flavigny, a little south of their right, Vionville, Rezonville, and Gravelotte, which is divided into great and little Gravelotte. On my right were the thickly wooded hills, behind which lies the most important village of the neighborhood, the one I had just left, Gorze. So convinced was the foreground of the battle, which one would say should be called the battle of Gravelotte, for it was mainly over and beyond that devoted town that it raged. The area I have indicated is perhaps four miles square.

Owing to having come on foot rather than along the blocked road, I arrived just as the battle waxed warm, that is about noon of the 18th. At that time the headquarters of the King of Prussia were at the spot I have described. The great representative men and soldiers of Prussia were standing on the ground watching the conflict just begun. Among them I recognized the King, perhaps Bismarck, Gen. Von Moltke, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Carl, Prince Adalbert and Adjutant Krauski. Lieut. General Sheridan, of the U. S. Army, was also present. At this moment the French were making a last desperate effort to force on to the last bit of the Verdun road, that between Rezonville and Gravelotte, or that part of the battle which in some maps is called St. Mariel,—desperate but unavailing, for every one man in the French ranks had two to cope with and their line was already beginning to waver. Soon it was plain this wing of the French right was wielding into a new position. This was swiftly taken up under cover of a continuous fire of their artillery, which rolled beyond the ridge. The movement was made in good order, and the position reached at 1:30. I believe nine military men out of ten would have pronounced it impregnable. When once this movement had been effected, the French began retreating from the Prussian centre and Prussian army fire, and the Prussians rapidly advancing.

The battle field was no longer at Rezonville, but had been transferred and pushed forward to Gravelotte, the junction of the two branching roads to Verdun. The fields in front of that village were completely covered by the Prussian Reserves, and over it interminable lines of soldiers were perpetually marching onward disappearing into the village and emerging on the other sides of it with flaming volleys.

This second battle field was less extensive than the first, and brought the two armies forces into fearfully close quarters. The peculiarity of it is that it consists of two heights, separated by a deep ravine. This woody ravine is over one hundred feet deep, and at the top some three hundred yards wide. Each side of this ravine, that of Gravelotte, where the Prussians stood, is much lower than the other side, which gradually ascended to a great height, the French commanding eminence the French held their enemies fairly beneath them and poured upon them a terrible fire. The French gains were in position far up the Metz road, hidden and covered among the trees. There was not an inch in the cessation of the conflict. Every available soldier was at his post, and the battle was to be fought out on the ground. A few of these I saw were not dead. As I hurried on a splendid regiment of cavalry came on behind, and when they reached the brow of the hill they broke out with a wild hurrah and dashed forward. A few more steps and I gained the summit, and saw the scene which had evoked their cry, and seemed to excite even their horses.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 111@111¾.

IT is stated that should Paris be placed under siege that the government will be removed to Marseilles, the principal seaport of France on the northeast shore of the Gulf of Lyons, and 534 miles by railway from the French capital. Her people are loyal and slow to revolutionize.

THE *Post* thinks there is no necessity for our calling the attention of the Republicans to the importance of attending the Primary Meetings to be held on Saturday. It, like a certain other journal, would be glad if the elections should be attended by a meagre crowd no larger than that which sent delegates to the late Third Party Convention, for if such apathy were displayed, then the Democracy might hope with some reason for a success.

A GREAT EVIL, or rather abuse in the conduct of National banks which at one time threatened serious trouble, has gradually been done away with through the watchfulness, care and attention of Comptroller Hulburd. We refer to the correction of the practice on the part of the banks once so much in vogue, of permitting the five per cent. reserve fund required by the law to be held by them, to sink below the standard or to disappear entirely in the financial transaction a This has been fully remedied. There are in the United States 1,396 banks required to hold the reserve having liabilities, on June 9th last of $400,000,000, requiring a reserve of $61,000,000, but they hold $92,000,000: a healthy excess of $31,000,000 over the outside requirement of the law.

WE ADD THE following to previous reports of the census of districts in this county for 1870, as officially received: Sharpsburg, 2176; Fawn, 691; Marshall, 329; Franklin, 716; 21st Ward, 2592. In 1860 Sharpsburg had 711 males and 711 females, or 1422, a very equally divided population so far as sexes were concerned. It has increased 754, or over 50 per cent. in ten years. Harrison was taken from Fawn, which, in 1860, had 1650. Harrison and Fawn united show now 2551, an increase of 901. Marshall was carved out of Franklin, which, in 1860, contained 1391 population. The 21st Ward was erected from Collins township, which, in 1860, had 2027. The 19th Ward, with 9448 now, and the 18th Ward, (not reported) were likewise taken from Collins, so that the increase in that district is enormous.

THE war news of this morning is full of import, and betokens a heavy battle imminent. McMahon, with the army of Chalons, has made a brilliant movement, although it was accomplished at the risk of sacrificing Paris to the enemy, passing the main German army and effecting a junction with Bazaine. This joining of the two armies concentrated a powerful force against the Germans at Metz, and the Crown Prince was compelled to abandon his march on to Paris and to hasten to reinforce Prince Frederick Charles commanding the centre. There is nothing to prevent the union before a battle takes place. Metz or its neighborhood will probably be the scene of action, and the French will assume the aggressive. The contest will doubtless be the most important that has thus far taken place. How it will result no one can tell.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Pittsburgh is smoky, sooty and dirty and has forty-five miles of red hot work shops in operation to heat the atmosphere, our weather has been exceedingly cool and pleasant for a week or more. Indeed out of thirteen cities daily reported east, north, west and south of us, we have enjoyed cooler weather than any of them almost right straight along. Instance yesterday's report:

New York—Cloudy; N. W.; ther. 70.
Philadelphia—Hazy; N.; ther. 72.
Baltimore—Cloudy; S. E.; ther. 74.
Pittsburgh—Clear; W.; ther. 59
Cincinnati—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 78.
Indianapolis—Clear; S.; ther. 74.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 78.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 97.
St. Louis—Clear; wind S.; ther. 81.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 70.
Detroit—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 71.
Cheyenne—Clear; N. W.; ther. 75
Little Rock—Clear; S. E.; ther. 84.

Who will establish a summer resort among our rolling mills to which the denizens of those warm cities can come to escape the heat?

YESTERDAY we called attention to the thorough organization, and almost perfect appointments of the Prussian army. We may say that no army ever took the field that was as well supplied with every thing necessary to carry on either an offensive or defensive war. It stands in striking contrast to the French army, which seems to be without arms, ammunition, clothing and even a skillful leader. Although vast sums have been expended on the army of the Empire with the view of mining it to the highest state of efficiency, it appears that it was totally unprepared to meet its adversary. Whatever has been done with the vast sums voted for its maintenance and equipment, they have not been expended in that direction. Not only the Empire, and the people, but the army seems to have slipped out of the Emperor's hands. There is a deficiency in every department of the service, and as to the supplies of "Great kinds that are on hand, they are never at command when needed. The army which the nations of the world supposed to be the best organized, most thoroughly appointed and efficient, has been proved within a few weeks to be most fearfully demoralized and almost impotent. The Guard Mobile has to return to Paris from Chalons because the arsenal cannot furnish them with arms, the cavalry are without horses, the regiments are without a commissariat, the corps without generals, and, as a necessary consequence, the army is without victories.

THE LATE FIRE.

The terribly destructive fire, in Allegheny, on Monday night, by which a loss of $975,000 was entailed, might have swept away millions more worth of property had a breeze prevailed. As it was, there was hardly any air moving and the wild flames leaped only toward the clouds, forming a continuous column of fire sixty feet above the burning building. It was by a mere accident alone that Allegheny was saved from a conflagration that might have laid half the city in ashes. The firemen worked nobly, and all credit to our own department, ample assistance was afforded in staying the terrible element of destruction. While we remember the danger to which our sister city was exposed, it would be well to suggest that some arrangement or consolidation be effected whereby both cities, in similar hours of peril, can rely on the assistance of the fire departments of each other. There might be a treaty entered into whereby our engines may be taken with full permission of the authorities into Allegheny in cases of necessity, and those of Allegheny brought hither when needed. In deed, we are part and parcel of the same community and have interests altogether in common, and the close individuality of corporations maintained resembles selfishness. We might with profit to both cities at least enter in neighborly consolidation on the Fire Department and Water systems. There would be true economy in such an arrangement, and so far at least as the Fire Department is concerned, there would be afforded a greater feeling of security to all against the devouring element. If consolidation be out of the question in these matters, then let the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Councils arrange some plan whereby the departments can be called to either city in cases of emergency. The suggestions here put forward are at least worthy agitation and discussion.

THE CHINESE MASSACRE.

We publish elsewhere in this morning's issue a lengthy account, taken from the correspondence of the New York *Tribune*, of the horrible massacre by the Chinese of Tien-Tsin, of the French missionaries on the 21st day of June last. Shortly after the account of this revolting massacre reached this country it was contradicted, but the details furnished by mail leave no doubt as to its truthfulness. The Chinese Government cannot clear itself of complicity in the fearful butchery. Indeed, it has already appealed to the Governments of the United States and England to use their influence to prevent the French Government from resorting to retaliatory measures. If it had been committed by an ignorant mob of their own accord, the crime would not have been so aggravated, but there is sufficient evidence going to show that it was perpetrated at the instigation of the local governor, Chunghow, and other Chinese officials. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the governments appealed to will not interfere to prevent the ferocious perpetrators of the nefarious deed, from receiving that merited and condign punishment which their blood-thirsty and unprovoked conduct so richly deserves. The details of this indiscriminate slaughter are sickening in the extreme, and no penalty that can be inflicted will be too severe for the vile miscreants who have committed it. The Chinese should be taught too that the obligations imposed by the Burlingame treaty are not dead letters, and that their fulfillment shall be sternly and rigidly insisted upon.

But it is humiliating to the United States that their Consul at that place, J. A. T. Meadows, proved utterly recreant to his duty on the occasion. One redeeming feature, however, in the case is that he is not a native of this country. He is an Englishman and acts as Consul for the United States, Holland, and Denmark, but receives no stated salary from any of these countries. He holds the position of Superintendent of Chunghow's arsenal at a salary of five hundred dollars a month. It is said he was with Chunghow during the whole time of the massacre and used no efforts to prevent it. This man sneered at those who sought refuge from the assaults of the sanguinary mob, and even went so far as to write a letter of exculpation in behalf of the cold blooded murderers, in which he stated that "the priests and Sisters of Charity brought their deaths upon themselves as well as on innocent people." These facts having been brought to light, we feel warranted in saying that such an unprincipled and unworthy wretch will not be allowed to dishonor this country by acting as its accredited representative in any capacity, one moment longer than his removal can be accomplished. No attempt, beyond the empty and unsubstantiated assertion of the hired tool of Chung, has been made to prove that the French in any way provoked the slaughter. Let vengeance then be meted out to the perpetrators of the crime and all who sided and abetted them.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR.

The confused mass of unintelligible, contradictory and even absurd dispatches, which is daily received, and purports, in many cases, to be from the seat of war, greatly perplexes the press of this country and its readers. Many people are under the erroneous impression that the dispatches received are sent directly by accredited newspaper correspondents from the immediate scenes of bloody strife. This, however, is a mistake. If they were received directly from such sources they would be more intelligible and consequently more satisfactory. But it is well known that neither of the belligerent powers allows correspondents to follow the army. A few days ago King William issued a proclamation that the correspondent of the *Borsen Halle*, a North German paper, was the only person who was allowed to use the telegraph for the purpose of communicating the news of military operations to the outer world. This, to say the least, is a partiality unworthy of a "Democratic" King. There is surely more than one correspondent and one paper in the North German Confederation equally trustworthy with the *Borsen Halle*, and its representative. The granting of this privilege to a single paper and its correspondent just means that nothing shall be promulged, but what has been supervised and approved by the military authorities of Prussia in the field. The placing of such an embargo on the press is liable to excite suspicion. If everything is progressing only half as favorably as the reports sent from Berlin would lead us to believe, we cannot see why the *facts as they have transpired* should not be communicated to the world. A corps of disinterested correspondents are more likely to furnish a correct account of triumphs and defeats than a single individual whose dispatches and communications have to be revised and approved by a military censor. Information derived from such a channel is always surrounded by doubt, and, even when true, can scarcely be entitled to credence until it is fully corroborated.

Such a regulation has the appearance of according rights and privileges to the press. But it is not any better than the rule in the French army by which all correspondents are prohibited from entering the lines of military operations.

We admit that correspondents should be put under proper restrictions when within the lines of either army. They should not be allowed to pass from the lines of one into those of the other, nor to flash to the outer world the intended operations of either. But we cannot see how it would be to the detriment of the one or the other to have *accomplished facts* proclaimed everywhere. "No news is bad news." We never knew a general nor a ruler to conceal for a moment a glorious victory. The first impulse after a triumph is to proclaim it to the world. We believe there would be a better state of feeling if the truth and the very worst state of things were not concealed from the French people. If they had communicated to them the critical condition of their soldiers in the field, and of the nation, they would be aroused to nobler and mightier deeds, and become more daring and determined. During our own war this was the case. Every defeat which we sustained only nerved the people and made them more determined in their efforts to crush out military opposition to the government.

The news which we receive daily is, in the main, vague rumor, and of the most contradictory nature. In the same batch of dispatches we are informed that the Crown Prince, is marching in two different directions and occupying two different places at the same time. So of Marshal Bazaine and others. We have no hesitation in saying that if the embargo were removed from the press, we would receive more correct and satisfactory information, than we do now, when most of the intelligence communicated by the present arrangement is mere rumor, and second or third hand at that.

Many people are so foolish as to imagine that the confused intelligence published every day is the fault of the press. There is no more enterprising class of men than professional reporters and newspaper correspondents. From our experience we are ready to bear testimony to the general accuracy with which reporters record facts. In nine cases out of ten the inaccuracy is the fault of the informant and not of the reporter. Military and official censors, as is seen in the intelligence communicated daily, allow the bias of their inclination to dictate the reports given to the world. If disinterested and responsible correspondents, whose only duty it would be to give a faithful account of the operations, were permitted to witness them, the nations now at war, and all others would be furnished with more extensive and reliable information. As it is, we have not as yet received any thing like a satisfactory detail of the first battles of the campaign. We believe in granting the fullest liberty to the press to record facts.

The reasons assigned by the belligerents for putting an embargo on the newspaper correspondents are to some extent plausible. M. Chevreau, the French Minister of the Interior, informed a Paris correspondent of an American paper a short time since, that the Chief of the Berlin police had completed his arrangements to receive all dispatches sent from France to Luxemburg, England, America, and other places, and forward them immediately to the Prussian capital. This is plausible so far as movements in the future are concerned, which no correspondent should be allowed to know, but it has no bearing whatever on battles that have been fought.

DIPLOMACY.

"There are unfortunately, at the present time, but few capable, well-schooled diplomatists at the disposal of the government of the United States, and it is a fact that the representatives of the United States abroad in recent years have done nothing to elevate the reputation of the country. On the contrary they have not merely frequently rendered themselves ridiculous, but have even foully compromised themselves."

We take the above from an article in the *Freiheits Freund*, concerning the successor to Mr. Motley near the Court of St. James. To the first assertion we must assent, and the condition of affairs therein stated to exist, must necessarily continue to a greater or less extent until, through the provisions of Mr. Jenckes' bill, or in some other way, the government makes provision for the proper education of the future members of what, to us, seems a more important branch than either the army or the navy, the civil and diplomatic service. But in the latter part of the above extract we can by no means agree with our contemporary. We believe that, our representatives abroad may and undoubtedly have often been lamentably lacking in knowledge and experience of diplomacy, but so far as integrity and propriety are concerned, the annals of the foreign representation of the United States will compare favorably with those of any other country and with rare exceptions the *dignity*, if not the reputation for diplomatic shrewdness, of the nation has been as well maintained. And we must also take exception to the statement that our envoys "in recent years have done nothing to elevate the reputation of the country" Going no farther into the past than the administration of Mr. Lincoln, we find at the court of St. Cloud one of the most able representatives America has ever had, in the person of Mr. Dayton, and at the same time Mr. Charles Francis Adams, was Envoy at London. Of this latter representative, one of the most accomplished scholars, profound statesmen and polished gentlemen our times have produced, Lord Palmerston has said "he is the most capable diplomatist in Europe." To these succeeded Mr. Bigelow, who most assuredly did us no discredit in France, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who in culture and dignity, at least, was the peer of any man in Great Britain. And at present we think we are in as little danger as any of the other great powers, of either being rendered ridiculous or foully compromised by either Mr. Jay, the descendant of a long line of gentlemen and statesmen, Mr. Bancroft, the author of our naturalization treaty with North Germany, Mr. Curtin, once said to be the handsomest man and shrewdest politician in Pennsylvania, Mr. Washburne, so thoroughly familiar with the policies and public history of our own government for many years, or Mr. Motley, who, whatever his successor may be, and however he himself may have failed to carry out the instructions of the administration, is certainly a man that any country in the world might well be proud of, and one whom the great English "Thunderer" asserts "to be the most popular and acceptable ambassador that has ever come to London."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Permit me through your columns to say a few words in behalf of Benjamin E. Miller, Esq., of the Twenty-first Ward, Pittsburg, for County Commissioner. It is well known by all citizens that this office has been the bone of contention for the last three years. It is just as necessary to have an unexceptionable man for Commissioner in this county, as it is to have a good Congressman. The trouble in getting a good man has been, the office does not pay, but at the earnest solicitation of many Republicans, who are determined the party shall not be crippled for the want of a worthy man to fill this position, have the consent of this gentleman to use his name. He is well known to all, is an honest, moral, upright man, just such a man as is requisite to fill the position. We earnestly urge our Republican delegates to vote for Mr. Miller, and will guarantee he will add as much strength to the ticket as any man in the county.

20TH AND 21ST WARDS.

MRS. NAAMEVEAS, a native of Morocco, was naturalized a week or two since in San Francisco. She came to this country with her husband several years ago. Mr. Naauveas declared his intention of becoming a citizen, but before he could perfect the change, died. His wife wanted to return home, but could not obtain a passport, because she was not a citizen, and without it she could not return to Morocco. But the naturalization law enabled her to take the oath, and she did so and became an American citizen, after which she obtained her passport.

THE followers of the Pope must be exceedingly numerous in Rhode Island if the following statement concerning the number of their churches be true: "The various Catholic churches of Providence, R. I., numbering sixteen hundred, with music and banners, yesterday paid a visit of welcome to Bishop McFarland, who returned last night from Europe.

PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

An esteemed and reliable correspondent sends us the subjoined communication on the production of petroleum, which will prove interesting to the oil trade generally. The statistics have evidently been compiled with much care, and no doubt are correct, but those immediately interested must study out for themselves the deductions made by the writer

EDITORS GAZETTE: The tables of production and stock on hand in your Oil Report of August 20th are of a kind very valuable to those engaged in that business. The information is not easily gotten at, and yet is of great importance for producers, dealers and shippers. In addition to those published, comparative tables of exports will make it still more complete and only leave home consumption for conjecture.

I have compiled the following from the Titusville *Herald*, including the whole United States and Canadas.

	Production in barrels.	Exports reduced to crude, bbls.
1859	82,000	
1860	500,000	
1861	2,113,000	37,812
1862	3,056,000	272,192
1863	2,611,300	706,208
1864	2,116,100	906,824
1865	2,497,700	715,138
1866	3,597,700	1,055,561
1867	3,347,300	1,126,300
1868	3,905,000	1,572,000
1869	4,215,000	1,190,000

The average production for eleven years—from 1859 to 1869 inclusive—is 2,600,000 barrels, and this is about the production of 1863. The average of exports for nine years—from 1861 to 1869 inclusive—is 1,311,254 barrels.

The production of 1869 although largely in advance of preceding years is not quite double that of 1863, while the export of 1869 is 2½ times the average and 4½ times the amount of export of 1863. The increase of production has been irregular, but the export has been regular and rapid. From the table it will be seen that

The production of first seven years was	12,867,300
" " " last four " "	15,728,000
" export of first seven years was	2,548,234
" " " last four " "	9,463,061

The production of the last four years is one fifth greater than the first seven years.

The export of the last four years is 3¾ times greater than the first seven years, or in the first seven years we exported one-fifth, in the last four years three-fifths of the production.

The increase of both production and export for the first seven months of 1870 is remarkable, and great as has been the increase of production it has not kept up with the export, and instead of there being an over production as has been feared, the average of this year so far is *over one thousand barrels per day less than we need.*

Production as per Titusville *Herald*	2,867,800 bbls.
Add nine days at 16,000	144,000 bbls.
Total to August 9th	3,011,800 bbls.
Exports on to August 9, in gallons 77,153,562, this reduced to crude on the same basis as last year as to proportions of refined and crude would be	2,401,904 bbls.
If we add to this the consumption of the United States at the same rate as for last year 7 months and 9 days	847,404 bbls.

Total export and consumption 3,249,038 bbls.

Export and consumption over production for 221 days 237,139, or, as stated before, the production is 1,000 barrels per day too small, and without any increase in export or consumption, it will require about 16,500 barrels per day to make up this deficiency, and as the stock on hand in the oil regions has increased 16,814 barrels since January 1, 1870, it follows that the stock on hand in the United States, outside of Venango county, has diminished 253,953 barrels.

The above is so contrary to public opinion that it would be advantageous to the trade to examine it carefully and if there are any errors have them corrected, and thus get at the facts. SLERLING.

"BABY CONVERSIONS IN INDIA."

The following letter was called forth by an item cut from the selected news of the GAZETTE, and sent to the correspondent by Miss Harriett G. Brittan, who is at the head of the work of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society of America" in Calcutta, India. She is one of the most efficient and devoted missionary women living, and her statements are entitled to unreserved confidence. The society which she in part represents, is managed exclusively by women, and employs only women as missionaries. It is among the leading missionary associations in America, and accomplishes its great work at a less cost for machinery or agencies than any other. The Tract Society in this city has many lady members who will be gratified by Miss Brittan's letter.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: Having seen recently an article in your paper headed, "Church Missionary Kidnapping in India," I thought I should like to say a word or two to you on the subject, as I know *personally* all the parties concerned in this affair. The girl—the young widow—is at the very least seventeen years of age, and a girl of that age is as old as with us a woman of twenty-five. One of my pupils was at seventeen the mother of five children. Most all of these women are mothers at the age of twelve or thirteen; therefore it is perfectly absurd for those who uphold this system of what you may well term baby marriages, as the Punjab (Lahore) *Times* does, to speak of a girl even of fourteen as a "baby conversion," but she was seventeen, and then she had been under instruction for years. Now with regard to the Rev. Mr. Vaughan. Belonging to the Church Mission Society of England, he is one of the most earnest, self-denying men of God that either you or I ever met with. He spends a great part of his time in a labor that most even devoted Christians would shrink from. In the Leper Asylum of Calcutta, amongst the most degraded and loathsome of our race. His is indeed, a Christ-like work for the body, and soul, of its poor wretched inmates. It is the actions and character of a man like that, that these infidels—and I am sorry to say that most of the editors and too many other Englishmen out there are such—try to traduce. The life of such Christians amongst the heathen is a constant reproach to them, and as in the day of Christ such men must even suffer in their Master's cause. Mr. Vaughan says, speaking often: Six weeks ago she came to me, I found her well instructed and bearing evidence of earnestness. I did not then baptize her for I never like to hurry these matters. Nine days ago she left all that seemed dear to her and cast in her lot among us. She came alone and uninfluenced by us in any way, her friends made many attempts to take her away. I purposely deferred her baptism for several days, that they might visit her and use any influence, short of actual violence. At length the old mother came and entreated us not to admit the brothers as they had sworn to kill her. She was all the time entreating me to baptise her, and I felt she had borne a good confession before many witnesses. I baptised her three days ago—Had her friends been hindows this would have stopped all further proceedings. Her caste being broken she could not have been taken back. The Rev. Mr. Stuart said the same, and, she being of age, the Judge decided she had a right to choose her own home, and she chooses to go with the *Padre Sahib* (the Minister.) Now were there no Christianity in the case, any man, of any common humanity, would rejoice to think that one of these poor prisoners has had courage enough given her to escape from her fearful prison home, and from the terrible condition in which those poor widows have to live. You will say, "oh, but her friends belonged to the Brahma Soomaj—the enlightened Hindoos." Yes, so the men did—but that made no difference to her sad fate. Those men are enlightened, but as yet, that has done nothing to effect the disenthralment of their women, and never will till the women are taught. Many of these men are longing, oh, most earnestly, for a different state of things, but they are helpless, as long as this terrible bigotry exists amongst the women—their mothers. This Theodore Parkerism, or Deism, of which Keshup Chuder Sen, is the head, will never do much for the liberation of India. Ask him in what condition his wife and mother and sisters live. I know him and his household well; his wife was one of my pupils. Ask him what he or his Brahma Loonig religion has been able to effect for the women of his land. He is, I believe, a noble man. I did think that he was an earnest seeker after the truth, and I did hope that if he went to England he might get amongst true Christians who would help him up and on his course; instead of which I fear his visit to England will have done much to injure the progress of reform in India. May God forgive those who might have done him good and did it not. Again I say I believe him to be a noble man, and I think if he had been in Calcutta he would have prevented this from taking place. From conversation I have had with him, he longs for the emancipation of woman from the fearful thraldom in which she exists. And every man in that land or this, that has one spark of humanity, one feeling of pity or compassion for the down trodden and oppressed, would rejoice to see the first step taken to rescue these poor prisoners.

There was a young widow about the same age who left her home and was baptized and joined the Woman's Union Mission Society of America over two years ago, who has continued a faithful Christian since that time. God grant this poor persecuted one may also remain true to Him. HARRIET G. BRITTAN.

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THE SEASON OF EPHAUSTION.

The close sultry weather which usually prevails toward the end of summer is particularly unfavorable to the feeble and enervated. Even the well-knit frames of strong men feel the influence of the season, and lassitude and languor pervade the whole community. Ladies, especially those in delicate health, suffer much from debility, occasioned by the humid heat, and feel the want of a wholesome invigorant. In fact, a necessity for something to recruit the exhausted system is experienced, more or less, by everybody, and the only question is, *what than something will be.* With those who have tested the effect of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters on themselves, or have observed its effect on others, this question will not be in doubt for a single moment. Its tonic and reconciling operation, and its agency in creating a healthy appetite and promoting digestion, are rightly classed by all who have resorted to this unequalled vegetable invigorant and corrective, among the most extraordinary therapeutic wonders of modern times. It should be taken at this season as a safeguard against the epidemic diseases which are so apt to attack the relaxed system in the fall of the year.

As it is understood that mercenary speculators in various parts of the country are endeavoring to supersede the standard tonic of the age with worthless articles manufactured by themselves which they represent to be superior to this long tried remedy, it is proper to put the public on their guard against this species of imposition, and to warn them against the deleterious trash with which dishonorable dealers seek to drench them.

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The plan of the school embraces three separate departments, for the accommodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of Teachers of both sexes. Second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to obtain a good common English education, or qualify themselves for the business pursuits of life, and, Third, a COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE, FOR

10 months	$35	5 months	$20
9 months	30	4 months	17
8 months	25	3 months	12
7 months	20	2 months	8
6 months	15	1 month	4

The next term opens the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and a deduction from the foregoing prices will be made in favor of all pupils buying yearly scholarships at or before that time.
Pupils having scholarships for any shorter term can afterwards have them exchanged for yearly ones, by paying, before the expiration of such scholarships, the difference between the price thereof and $35, thus securing to themselves the advantages of the yearly rates, in every instance. For further particulars, address the Principal.
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FINANCIAL.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 23, 1870.

It is understood that a pool has been formed to manipulate the gold market for a rise, on quite an extensive scale. The pool commenced buying Friday and up to the present time has bought about $7,000,000, including some large amounts purchased on the break in the market Saturday afternoon, as well as at the opening of the market on Monday and since. The story further runs that the financial capacity of the pool is $15,000,000, and that arrangements have been made to withdraw a considerable amount of gold from the market at the first suspicious moment, or in other words, a took up of gold in miniature imitation of the movement of September last. The basis for this movement is said to be the heavy exports of specie since the declaration of war between France and Prussia, in the aggregate amounting to $25,000,000. This heavy outflow of specie, in connection with the absorption of gold by the Government customs, has made cash gold scarce for delivery in the daily operations of the Gold Room, and not only reduced loans for carrying to a mere nominal interest, but within the past few days borrowers of gold were actually compelled to pay something for the daily use of it.

The Express says that the withdrawal of $15,000,000 in gold, or even half of this amount, from the loan market in the gold room, would stimulate activity on the money market and probably lead to stringency, more especially if such operations should take place in a week or two hence. The west is already drawing upon our Banks for currency, and one large Bank is now shipping $100,000 daily to Cincinnati and Chicago. Other banks are sending smaller sums, and in September the currency will probably flow freer in the west to move the grain crops, and in a short time afterwards in both west and south by draining for currency to move her cotton.

Jay Cooke & Co. are to establish, on the first of January, an American banking house in London, with the Hon. Hugh McCulloch as resident partner.

Treasury will, on Monday next, anticipate the September coupons of $5.40 bonds. The whole amount of gold to be disbursed for interest in September is about $4,500,000.

Money at 6@7 per cent on call. Foreign exchange dull. Gold dull; opened at 16, advanced to 16¾, and closed at 16⅝@16¾. Carrying rates 7 per cent and borrowing flat to 2 per cent. Clearances, $67,000,000.

Governments steady, with limited transactions. Sales reached only $1,000 at 118¾ for 6s, 1881; 108¾@108⅝; 6s, 1881, new issue, 108¾@108⅝; 6s, 1881, new do, 108⅜@108⅝; 6s, 10-40s, 108¾@108⅝; 5s, 107¾@107⅝; Central Pacific gold bonds, 88; Unions, 82¾.

State securities dull. Missouri, 89; old Tennessees, 63¾; new do, 67½; old Virginias, 66; new do, 68; old North Carolinas, 32½; new do, 33.

Stock market heavy and lower in railway shares, the last decline ranging from ½@¾ per cent.

Express stock fell off 3@3 per cent. on the prospect of being shut out from the trunk lines to the west.

Quotations: Cumberland, 30; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 6½; Mariposa, 5; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 68; Wells, Fargo & American Express, 59; United States Express, 49; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 94¾; Scrip, 89¾; Erie, 22¾; do. preferred, 46; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Reading, 95½; Michigan Central, 118¾; Lake Shore, 91¾; I. C. 138½; Pittsburgh, 106; North Western, 90; do. preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 112½; New Jersey Central, 101½; St. Paul, 80¾; do preferred, 78; Wabash, 40; do. preferred, 66; Fort Wayne, 99; Illinois Central, 120; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 132; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & I. C. 79½; Burlington, Iowa, 77¾; C. & N. W. 78; St. Joseph, 18½; do preferred, 112; Hartford & Erie, 13½.

The Treasury balances: gold, $99,167,466; currency, $12,322,823.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 23, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	16¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	10
U. S. 6s, 1881	14⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10½
U. S. 5-20s 1862	11¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10½
U. S. 5-20 1864	11¾	U. P. R. R.	87¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	11¾	C. P. R. R.	92¾
U. S. 10-40	9	Cv. Pacifics	11¾

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 23, 1870.

The foreign news being a little "Frenchy" had the usual effect on the oil market, notwithstanding many were disposed to receive it with considerable allowance, particularly as the dispatches were made up at Paris. The eastern telegrams, particularly those that were received late in the day, were decidedly "bearish," reporting the market weak and drooping, and sales were made at a pretty sharp decline as compared with yesterday. Some of the eastern telegrams are also received with considerable allowance, as it would appear that some of the eastern houses are making an effort to manipulate the market, and they frequently send out startling war news, which has no foundation in fact. French victories have been reported, when in fact the Prussians had the best of the engagement; the crowned Prince has been mortally wounded; Paris in a state of revolution, while Napoleon has been dead some half dozen of times. That these sensation dispatches are sent out here for a specific purpose, there is not much doubt, and to comment is this become of late, that they have little or no effect.

CRUDE.

Market weak and at the close very much depressed with every indication of a still further decline. Sales 30 August at 9¾; 2,000 at 9¾; 5,000 seller all year at 9¾; 2,000 at 9; 1,000 seller 30 days at 9¾; 5,000 seller 60 days at 9¾; and 1,000 each September and October at 9¾. A private telegram reports a sale of 25,000 on the creek on private terms. At close we heard of seller all year offering at 9¾.

REFINED.

Also weak and lower. August quoted at 24¾; September to November, and September and October are reported as having been sold in Philadelphia at 24¾, and subsequently offered at 24.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

Starr & Wood 228, account J M Gillespie; Penn & W 738, account B S Duncan; Tarentum Oil & W 686, account F Hutchinson; Cosmos & W 231, account J M Gillespie; Fisk & Mc 225, account T Bechtel; Penn & W 238, account L W Young; Waring & K 458, account O S Goldrick; same 376, account L W Young; E L Goodwin 225, account J B Barbour; Jas Wilkins 262 account Phila B & P Co; Fisher Bro 518 account O C & A R E.

Total ..... 3,376 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM PETROLEUM DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co. 264 bbls refined to Warden, Fraser & Co. Phila.

Brooks, R. & Co. 204 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

A. D. Miller 52 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 520 bbls

RECEIPTS REFINED OIL VIA R. R.

Citizens O. R. Co. 600 bbls refined to Tack, Bro. & Co., Phila.

J. M. Ritter, 201 bbls. ref. oil to Logue Bros & Co. Phila.

Fawcett, Logue, Stockdale & Co., 220 bbls ref. oil to Logue Bro. & Co. Phil'a.

Stockdale, K. & Co., 210 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro's. & Co., 204 bbls refined oil to Forsyth, Fraser & Co., Phila.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 202 bbls ref. oil to Logue Bro. & Co. Phila.

Governors Oil Co. 20 bbls refined oil to Logue Bros & Co., Phila.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, of bbls. refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

National Refining and Storing Co., 104 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

J. D. McCandless, 50 bbls refined oil to Logue Bros & Co., Phila.

Fawcett & Beacon, 39 bbls lubricating oil to C. P. Dunde & Co.

Total ..... 2,292 bbls

No crude West.

CRUDE.

CINCINNATI, August 23.—Flour dull with family at $6@6.25. Wheat quiet but firm at $1.19@1.25 for white. Corn dull at 72@73c. Oats unchanged with old at 34@35c and new at 32@33c. Rye 70@72c. Barley scarce and firm at 1.05@1.10. Cotton firm with middling held at 14¾@15c. Whisky lower with sales on the spot at 91@92c in wood and iron bound coverage. Lard Prime kept very firmly at 9½@9¾c, but demand light; choice leaf lard held 10c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm at 12@12½c. Bacon firmer; sales of shoulders at 14½c, held at 15c; sides held at 17½@18c, but none of these rates are a shade above the views of buyers. Sugar cured hams at 20@22c. Lard firm at 10c. Butter in higher, fresh 20@23c. Cheese steady. Lard oil $1.17@1.20, and linseed $1.05. Petroleum at 25@26c for refined. Coffee 20@21c lower and quiet. Sugars a shade lower and the market weak.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 23, 1870.

The Chicago *Republican* in alluding to the effect of the war upon trade and commerce in this country says: "When war was first declared it was generally believed that this country, being neutral, would be the gainer, consequent upon an improved demand and higher prices for her exportable commodities, and particularly breadstuffs. These anticipations have not been realized, hence there are very many persons sadly disappointed. And the one-sided affair is doing much to retard business operations in nearly every section of the country. In our own markets there has been a very quiet trade throughout the week, and the markets we all thought would be firm are weak and drooping. Gold is down; breadstuffs are declining, dry goods, except imported goods, are not held with firmness, and the general tendency is downward. Imported goods are held firmly, and with a prolonged war must rule higher, and present owners are not afraid to hold them. Should the war close within a few weeks, the market would be governed by the natural laws of supply and demand, and from the present heaviish and unsteady feeling, but, on the other hand should the other nations became involved, the markets must continue unsettled and liable to serious fluctuations."

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand for apples, and with a full supply the market is dull, though prices are unchanged, $2@3.50 per bbl for common to choice. There are rivals, however, are falling off, owing to the decline in prices.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4; refined, 4½; Pearls, 9@; Pots 7½.

BROOM CORN—Continues dull though unchanged at 10@12 cts.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

BUTTER—The best grades of butter are in steady demand and higher, with sales reported to-day at 25@30 for fair to choice. The receipts seems to be increasing scarce.

CHEESE—Is fair demand and we can report regular sales at 10@12c for Western reserve, 13@14c for Ohio Factory; and 14@15 for Ohio Goshen

CARBON OIL—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 31 in old barrels, and 28@29 in new, that is for standard brands.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@3.50, and Cadiz Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $1@1.05 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of prime bright apples at 8@9; Peaches at 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves. Stock light and demand only moderate.

EGGS—Fresh eggs scarce and in demand, and while some dealers quote up to 20cts, 18 seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—Still hold unchanged; live goose feathers may be quoted at 80@85 cts to the trade, and 90@95 in small lots.

FRUITS—The market was dull because of Peaches to-day, and prices were higher, $3@4 per box; Plums $1.50@2 per bushel. Grapes $1@1.50.

FLOUR—Is quiet and dull though there is no quotable change in prices. We continue to quote Western Rosers, in store, at $6.50@7.25, for fair to choice. Rye flour, $6.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is reported dull, extremely so, but an early improvement may reasonably be expected, particularly in sugars, as there is nearly always an improvement noticed in the fall trade of each year. Coffee is dull and weak at 19@22 for fair to choice Rio. New Orleans Molasses, scarce and firm at 55@60c. Sugars, 9¾@11c for raws; 14c for hards; 13c for "A" Coffee; 13c for "B" Ex. C. Syrups continue dull, and there is no change to report. We look for improvement in the demand until the weather becomes cooler.

DRAIN—The destruction of the Pearl Mill, as might be expected, created quite a sensation in our wheat market to-day, and the feeling seemed to be general that it would tend to bring about lower prices, as there is no doubt but what the demand will be considerably lessened, as it required a very large amount of wheat, nearly as much as all the other mills combined. As is well known, prices were tending downward prior to this unfortunate conflagration, and the other millers feel no doubt take advantage of the present condition of affairs, and force a still further decline. Sales reported to-day, at $1.20@1.22 for fair to prime. Oats continue dull and neglected though without quotable change. Corn in unlimited request at 95c yellow, and 90@92c mixed. Oats dull; new western 42@43c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $30.75. Lard held at 16¾@16c. Petroleum is less excited and not so strong; crude 16@16¼, and refined 24½c. Highwines dull at 90c for western iron bound.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 23.—Flour steady. Wheat 1.25 better; for No. 2 white Wabash $1.26; for No. 3 do $1.23; for No. 1 amber Michigan $1.23; fresh receipts $1.28; for No. 1 amber Illinois $1.30; for No. 2 do $1.28; for No. 2 red Wabash $1.25. Corn 1c lower; for No. 1 cash; for No. 2 do 44c. Oats shade lower; for No. 1 47½c; for No. 2 39½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 23.—Cotton firm, at 18. Receipts, 182 bales; exports, 36 bales. Oats, 48c. Hay, 43@44. Bran, $19. Pork, $30. Lard, 17c; 18@c. Bacon, 16c; shoulders, 12½; sides, 15c. The first bale of new cotton sold at auction by Robertson, Prince & Co., this morning, brought 20c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 23.—Flour dull and declining; western superfine $5.75@6.25, extra $6.25@6.75. Oats 45@48c. Rye 75@80c. Mess pork quiet at $30.50. Bacon firm; shoulders 12½@13c; clear rib 15½@15½c, shoulders 15½@15½c, hams 20c. Lard quiet at 17½@17½c. Whiskey dull at 95@98c; supply fair.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 23.—The trade is becoming more active all round and prices for the most part are really steady, the only important change is a decline in Stark A brown sheetings by agents to 12c and Ozark do. to one shilling.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 23.—Wheat firm and 1@2c better; No 1 red $1.25; No. 2 do $1.20. Oats active at 42c for 42c. Petroleum excited at $4.15@4.20 for crude, and 21c for refined.

Detroit.

DETROIT, August 23.—Wheat weak and nominally a shade lower; extra $1.40@1.50; No. 1, $1.38; amber $1.28. Oats firm at 43c. Barley firm at 2 dollars per cental.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 17½@17¾c; sales 550 bales, receipts 140, stock 30,886.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 23. Flour steady; choice country $5. Wheat $1.08@1.09 for Nos. 1 and 2.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 22.—1 car 1s ore, Rees G & D; 1 do do Shoenberger, B & Co; 3 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, Everson P & Co; 10 do do, Iron Mills; 1 do do, Daniels & Co; 1 do copper, C H Hussey & Co; 8,000 feet of lumber, Stack & S; 8,000 feet do, allowed to T W Rigdon & Co; 36 bxs h ware, Johnston C & Co; 6,000 ft lumber, McRuewan; 65 bxs starch, E F Wagard; 10 bxs starch, H Wilson; 10 bbls oil, W H Ins, H L Fahnestock & Co; 10 bbls oil, W H Howard; 49 bdls shovels, Whittmore W & D & Co; 5 do bbls, E Hill Nail; 1 do do, Graff Bro & Co; 3 bdls T rockers, Bedford C Co; 9 bbls apples, S Devol; 8 do do, Brueggeman & O'B; 12 kegs lard, Houck & Co, 3 bbls do apples Voigt M & Co; 4 bxs crackers, H D Reppert & Co; 4 bxs cheese, J F Landrach; 10 bbls o meal, Rinehart & S; 13 bdls spokes, T Hare & Bro; 58 sks oats, P Duff & Son; 11 bgs s corn, McIlvaine & A; 50 sks w heat, 1 bbl eggs, McIlane & A; 3 bbls do, B D Moore; 10 bbls apples, S Devol; 50 do do, C A Worncastle; 4 tubs cheese, John Daub.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 23.—158 sks corn, P Duff & Son; 4 bales tow, P Duff & Son; 15 bbls whisky, Adler & Rosenburg; 5 bales broom corn, Wright & Beebe; 27 sks corn, E Smith; 19 do do, 17 do oats, J D McGeoffrey; 50 bbls starch, Strickler & Morleze; 62 sks wheat, 141 do oats, 30 do corn, McHenry & Hood; 62 sks oats, 14 do corn, Laing & McKalip; 25 do w heat, Sam Hood; 126 do do, Meanor & Harper; 89 sks oats, 19 do wheat, 2 do rye, 1 car grain, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 2 car coal, Kinney & W; 10 cars w heat, Kennedy Bro; 93 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 15 bxs candles, E Heazleton; 2 bbls w ine, J E Burns; 36 bbls w hisky, Would feel to Stevenson; 10 do do, Huch Callagan; 12 kegs beer, J Dierstein; 10; oil bbls, J M Riter; 1 car shoes, Stratt & Keating; 2 do do, Bigelow & Hayworth, Harper & Co; 10 do do, 5 cases lard, J H Lippincott; 25 bbls whisky, A Klemordinger; 10 do do, N Graeser; 10 do do, H W Beamount; 3 pkgs tobacco, Shipton & Wallace; 5 do do, J Kuhen; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 23.—40 sks flaxseed, J W Thursby; 40 bgs coffee, Rinehart & Stevens; 1 car mail, Gallagher; 25 bxs soap, Sellers & Schriver & Co; 10 do do, J H Sneathen; 15 do do, R E Sellers & Co; 20 bxs candles, S Ewart & Co; 14 do do, Corn to Sale & Co; 1 car household, H Rea Jr; 8 do do, W H Graf & Co; 15 do do, 67 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 5 pkgs apples, H Riddler; 107 do do, Voigt, Maloney & Co; 1 car muck iron, Graff, Bennett & Co; 15 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 25 bxs cheese, S H Baird; 80 bbls flour, J Dar Co; household goods D; 8 bgs oats, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 5 bbls oil, Schwartz & Haslett; 7 bbls tinware, R E Sellers & Co; 20 bgs timothy seed, G A Martin.

ALLEGHENY STATION August 23.—1 car lumber, Grush, Reminsnyder & Co; 1 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 2 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 110 bbls flour, G Stewart; 9 sks rags, J J East; 2 cars iron, Johnston & Co; 1 car, 3 cars ore, Lewis, Bailey & Daizell; 12 rolls leather, Meyer & B; 2 kegs farina, Moon & Bro; 10 kgs barley; 2 bbls oatmeal, Kohen; 1 do do, J Lockhart; 2 tubs cheese, B Jenny; 63 sks oats, G McConnell; 50 bbls flour, Adams & Knox.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 23. 12 bgs wheat, 3 bbls apples, J Daub; 23 hides, J Wilson; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, E Heazleton; 1 do eggs, 1 do butter, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 2 bxs same, L J Blanchard; 1 car lime, Hendersonville Bro; 1 keg butter, Brueggeman & O'B; 1 pkgs same eggs, J C Cuddy; 6 same, R H Adams, 1 do eggs, J Daub; 1 car grain, Sam; B Floyd & Co; 7 bxs potatoes, Wm Nesbit; 2 cars metal, McKnight P & Co; 5 cars rr iron, G W Cass; 20 sks oats, J McCready; 1 car metal, Wm Smith.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, August 23.—4 pkgs leather, John Hays; 84 sks corn, McCracken, G & Co; 2 bbls whisky, P McGee; 10 rolls leather, M Delaugh; 4 bbls flour, Weaver & Bro; 7 do do, 1 do lard, 1 do eggs, S Heaton, 3 do butter, 4 do eggs, Phillips; 39 bbls whisky, A S Carlisle; 16 hogs, Schulz.

GENEVA PER BELLE August 23.—125 sks corn, McHane & Anjer; 5 pkgs butter, 1 do eggs, 1 coop chickens, McCracken, G & Co; 25 sks corn, Hitchcock McCreery & Co; 3 bbls lard, owner.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr., 143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Logan, Gregg & Co., DEALERS IN HARDWARE, No. 52 Wood Street.

Meat Cutters and Stuffers, HORSE SHOES AND NAILS, Nail Rod, BUILDING HARDWARE.

WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock. Orders by mail will have prompt attention.

BEAVER FALLS CUTLERY CO., No. 70 Wood Street, OFFER Table Knives & Forks, Pocket Knives, Butcher Knives, Bread Knives, Carving Knives, Scissors, Razors, Putty Knives,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF CUTLERY AT LOW PRICES.

Beaver Falls Cutlery Co., No. 70 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WINE OF LIFE—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a genuine appetizer and tonic, and the best thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, and for superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is pure healthy and changes both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

myt4wwf

FEATHERS.—22 sacks to arrive by rail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly with 2 feet 2 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications rain.

No arrivals or departures to report except the little market boats, Sewickley and W. A. Shrodes.

The little Trader has taken the place of the W. F. Curtis in the Wheeling trade—but it is not likely that she will remain in it very long, as she has not capacity to make it pay.

Capt. D. S. H. Gilmore has not returned from his pleasure excursion to the Muskingum Valley. The Captain, we understand, is visiting the place of his nativity, and is, no doubt, having a pleasant time.

—Fifty persons attended the steamboat sale at Memphis on the 17th, among whom were M. J. Wicks, C. R. Church, K. P. Walt, John D. Elliott, C. W. Gover, Capt. McManus, Capt. Rea, President of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and Capt. J. S. Patterson, of the lost Silver Spray. It is reported that Rea secured the C. R. Church. Capt. Barnes is the owner of the Wicks. He left St. Louis by the Iron Mountain road on Thursday for Memphis, accompanied by two engineers, and will take his boat to St. Louis direct. It appears correct in predicting that the two great sternwheelers would drift into the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Sunday says: The Fearless arrived from Pittsburgh. She received 700 tons railroad iron at Marietta for the Maysville and Lexington road, which was delivered at Maysville. Her Captain, T. F. McDonald, informs us that she will return to Pittsburg, this morning, with 14 empty barges.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Capt. U. B. Scott, having disposed of his interest in the Lightwood to Capt. George A. Knight and the brothers Kirker, of the Telegraph, contemplates building a fast mail packet for the upper Ohio trade 160 feet long, to be propelled by four double-working engines.

—Capt. Mat. Houston, of the steamer Little Rock, publishes a card at Little Rock, condemning as false a paragraph published in relation to his boat. He says he is engaged solely in the business of steamboating, and unwilling that either himself or boat should be involved in any political misunderstanding.

—A body found in the river at Portland a few days since, thought to be that of the engineer of the Benz, is since ascertained to be G. D. Thompson, second engineer on the Arlington, who was drowned off the ferryboat while crossing from Portland to New Albany the other day.

—Mr. Alexander McConnell, clerk of the steamer Arkansas, was to have left for St Louis yesterday afternoon. The Arkansas is now loading at St. Louis for Arkansas river.

—Steps are being taken by the Harbor Master at St. Louis to remove the wrecked hulls in the harbor as far down as the arsenal.

—Capt. N. F. Webb expired in St. Paul, Thursday night at 10 o'clock, from injuries received on the Government steamer Montana

—The Frank Pargoud takes the N. O trade, and bends trade to Greenville September 1. John W. Tobin will command, with A. McVey in the office.

—A dispatch from Memphis dated on Saturday, reports the Arkansas river as having risen seven feet.

—The Cumberland river was rising on Saturday with 8 feet on Harpeth Shoals, and 15 feet of a rise reported above.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EASTERN [illegible] WHITTIER CONTINENT-ALL. A SAFE AND CERTAIN DISEASES, arising from abuse of cases resulting from secret habits, producing unmanliness, nervous debility, weakness, eruptions, sexual weakness, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, private and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call for consultation, which costs nothing. Experience, then best of teachers, has enabled him to perfect remedies at once efficient, safe, permanent, and without the least case can be used with safety in advance to business. Medicines prepared in the establishment and sent by express, securely packed, waiting rooms; also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and every facility for chemical baths, thus combining the famed mineral springs. No matter who have failed, state your case. Address, and send for his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address for two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, all of which are from this country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office No. 9 Whittier Street, four doors from Washington. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for TWO STAMPS. sp2

MANHOOD HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED.—Just Published in a sealed envelope. Price 25 cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. myt4wly

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless. Reliable. Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints—*Does not contain Lead nor any Nitrate Poison*—but produces immediately a superb Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 Bond street, N. Y. sulm28

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. ☞ NO C. O. D. HUMBUGS. Address, JOHN B. REES, Jo20.MWF 78 Nassau Street, New York City.

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JOHN MCKIRDY. A. TAYLOR.

Jno. McKirdy & Co., General Commission Merchants, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c. No. 351 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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W. C. Armstrong, (Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, ap18:y29 No. 25 MARKET STREET.

L. J. BLANCHARD, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, No. 396 PENN STREET. aul 2:y

M. STEELE & SON, Commission Merchants, And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c. No. 93 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.

M. STEELE..... J. A. STEELE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JOHN I. HOUSE.....EDW. HOUSE.....WM. M. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BRO., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

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Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe of all sizes, Force and Lift Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Dwellings and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

CHOICE TEAS—A fresh invoice choice Oolong and Japan Teas at reduced prices, for sale by the half chest, caddy or pound, at the Family Grocery Store of JNO. A. RENSHAW. Cor. Liberty and Ninth St.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK, No. 80 Fourth Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL..... $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fe24:dly

Tradesmen's National Bank, WOODD STREET, CORNER SECOND AVE. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS. Gold, Coupon Bonds and Stock BOUGHT AND SOLD.

A. BRADLEY, President. W. YANKIRK, Vice President. CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, Of Pittsburgh. No. 383 FIFTH AVENUE.

Capital Stock..... $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President. R. W. MACKEY, Cashier. W. McCANDLESS, Asst. Cashier. fe25:y28

THE DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK, No. 6 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL..... $240,000

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Deposits in sums of $1 and upwards received. Interest allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections, proceeds of which will be remitted promptly.

DIRECTORS:

James M. Cooper, James E. J. Allison, Wm. Hinds, Jos. Dilworth, Wm. D. Cooper. President—N. P. SAWYER. Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. se9:y32

CENTRAL BANK No. 35 Bank Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..... $100,000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS FAWCETT, D. W. C. CARROLL, JAMES H. HOPKINS, JULIUS ADLER, JAMES BOWEN, J. H. WALTER. Abraham Garrison, Andrew L. Robinson, L. Widerhold, George Sawyer, Wm. D. Cooper. President—N. P. SAWYER. Cashier—JOHN S. SCULLY. se9:y32

MADISON BAILEY, T. B. DENNISTON, GEORGE BINGHAM, ABRAM HAY, PAUL H. HAUKE, JAMES LYONS. THOS. FAWCETT, President. J. W. DAVITT, Cashier. M. HUNNINGS, Ass't. Cashier. apl1:y70MWF

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 65 Fourth Avenue. CHARTERED, IN 1855.

ASSETS, $2,598,371 60

Open every day from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of one dollar and upwards, and interest allowed at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for the period of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December, since the Bank was organized at the rate of Six Per Cent. per year.

Dividends, if not drawn, are placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of May and November, compounding twice a year, without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. All they care to do is to call for it, or write for it, if they prefer.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—JAMES HERDMAN. VICE PRESIDENTS.

George Albree, John G. Backofen, Benj. F. Hannestock, James McAnulty, James R. D. Meeds, James M. Paxton.

A. M. Pollock, M. D., Robert Robb, John H. Shoenberger, James Smith, Alexander Speer, Thomas Walker.

TRUSTEES.

Henry J. Lynch, Peter A. Madeira, John Marshall, Wesley Marshall, John B. McFadden, David McCandless, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., William Phillips, Ormsby Phillips, Henry L. Ringwalt, Wm. E. Schmertz, Alexander Tindle, Robert Woods.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON. SECRETARY—JAMES B. MEEDS.

LOAN of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 627 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAI ROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Route for Sale—A good route on this paper. Inquire at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Surety.—William Hannan made information before Justice Salisbury yesterday, against Patrick Devine, for surety of the peace. Patrick was arrested and held for a hearing.

Assault and Battery.—W. F. McWilliams made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging W. H. Conliss with assault and battery. A warrant was issued.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, under proceedings to September term, 1866, in the case of Sarah Coates vs. her husband, Wm. B. Coates, a divorce of the matrimonial bonds of the parties was granted.

The strongest candidate the democracy have to nominate for the office of Prothonotary is Mr. J. U. McLaughlin. This gentleman will doubtless get the nomination, and we know none more deserving the honor at the hands of his party.

The Pittsburgh Zouave Drum Corps, composed of some of our most worthy young gentlemen, are arranging to hold a grand military ball at their armory, Nos. 12 and 14 Wylie street, on Friday evening, September 9. The arrangements are being made on a most liberal scale.

Bad Children.—James and Celia Henry, little children, have been annoying Mr. Miles Engram, of the Twelfth ward, by throwing stones at his house and breaking the windows. Deputy Marot Nichols has issued a warrant for the arrest of the children for malicious mischief.

Disorderly.—Lawrence Voelker was arrested yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct, and also for obstructing the passage of car No. 8, on the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, on oath of E. W. Turner, and taken before Justice Barker, who imposed a fine of five dollars on him.

Auction Sale of Furniture.—Will be sold at public auction, on Thursday morning, the 25th inst., at ten o'clock, at 296 Western avenue, near the West Commons, Allegheny city, the entire Furniture, Carpets, and Household Furniture nearly new. Sale positive.
N. WHITING, Auctioneer.

Wanted.—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Suffering Family Record," a fine engraving 20x24 inches in size with two oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or other friends and heads. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address, Amos Stevens, 59 Wood street.

The "Point" was the scene of a little wordy scrimmage yesterday between Catherine Dugan and Mary O'Hare. Catherine claims she was the innocent party, and was much disturbed by the vile language used by Mary. Alderman O'Donnell has been called upon to investigate the case, and as a preliminary has issued a warrant for the arrest of Mary.

Attention!—The Colored Republican voters of the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards, Pittsburgh, are requested to meet at the Miller School House on Wednesday evening, the 24th, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of transacting important business.
By order of J. W. OWENS, President.
R. L. BARTO, Secretary.

On the Muscle.—Celia Burns, whose name frequently appears in the police reports, was on hand yesterday, according to the statement of Pat Gavon, as complainant before the Mayor. He alleges that Celia knocked him down with a beer glass. A warrant was issued for Celia, and she will be required to answer to a charge of aggravated assault and battery.

The South Side.—The spirit of improvement which has been so marked in the South side boroughs, for several years past, continues to be seen in the way of buildings. Vacant lots, which for five years since were almost as plenty as buildings, are now scarce, and many old buildings are giving place to new and more elegant structures. Let the good work go on.

The Old Complaint.—A little boarding bill of eight dollars is the bone of contention between Matthew Irwin and James Gibson. Matthew says James obtained boarding from him on the promise to pay eight dollars at a certain time. He did not fulfill his promise, hence he was a false pretender. Deputy Marot Nichols, upon Matthew's complaint, yesterday issued the necessary legal papers for the arrest of James for false pretense.

Attached on the Bond.—There was a fierce fight on the Greensburgh Pike on the evening of the fifteenth of the present month between Captain Nicholas and Deputy Marot Nichols, says Thomas attacked and beat him in an outrageous manner and for no cause whatever. He exhibited his bruises to Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday, and such information charging his assailant with aggravated assault and battery. The accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Correction.—As will have been perceived by all who read it, our description of Library Hall in yesterday's GAZETTE was badly mutilized up. This was occasioned, as those of our readers who are familiar with printing will already have guessed, by the displacement or transposition of several paragraphs when being put in form, and, owing to the intense excitement and the unusual press of news, was not discovered until after the paper was in the hands of the press.

Married.—Justice Barker yesterday tied the hymeneal knot between Dina Jones and Reese Prichards. Reese it appears had been trifling with Dina's youthful affections, and under a promise of marriage had lured her from the path of virtue and propriety then deserted her. Dina appealed to the law and "went for him," and Justice Barker, before whom information was made, issued a warrant and had the accused arrested and after a hearing the parties agreed to compromise by a wedding.

Gross Misconduct.—On Tuesday night about eleven o'clock some miscreant fired a pistol ball through the parlor window of the residence of Mr. J. S. McElroy, No. 12 Pride street, Fifth ward. The ball passed through the window shutter and glass, and fell spent to the floor. The fellows then passed up to Grade Bluff street and fired another shot. What motive they had for firing into Mr. McElroy's parlor cannot be surmised. No one was in the parlor at the time, although the family had not retired. The night policeman on that beat should examine into the mysterious matter.

Pardoned.—Alexander Murdoch, Esq., U. S. Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania, received from Washington, D. C., on Monday, a pardon for John Crittenden, tried and convicted some time since in the U. S. Court in this city of passing counterfeit U. S. currency. Crittenden was sentenced in January last to seven years' imprisonment, but owing to his good conduct, his sentence was shortened over two years, and would have expired in October next. The pardon granted by the President was presented yesterday and Crittenden was released.

Neighborly.

The Seaman and Waiter families reside on the South-side, and are neighbors, but from recent developments we presume they are not neighborly. Barbara Seaman made information before Justice Barker yesterday, charging Margaret Waiter with disorderly conduct, alleging that she has been conducting herself in a disorderly manner for two weeks past. The case after a hearing was dismissed on payment of costs. John Walter made information charging Barbara Seaman with disorderly conduct, alleging that she and her whole family by "peeping" in at the windows, and using abusive language. A warrant was issued.

A Family Quarrel.

In consequence of a too free use of the "ardent" a difficulty has sprung up between the Seaman and Lovegate families of South Pittsburgh, which will doubtless be more expensive than pleasant, as they have resolved to settle the matter in a legal way. William Hannan made information, before Justice Salisbury, yesterday, charging Michael Lovegate and Thos. Gorman with assault and battery, alleging Gorman beat about the head. The accused were arrested and held to bail for their appearance at Court.

Ambush.—At the same time and place made information charging Michael Lovegate and Margaret Devine with assault and battery, alleging that the former struck her with his fist, and that the latter threw a brick at her, striking her in the stomach. The accused, after a hearing, was held to bail to answer at Court.

Repairs to Suspension Bridge.

The Bridge Company is removing the worn planks on the carriage-way of the bridge and relaying it with thoroughly seasoned selected oak strips, inch inches. The old sub-floor was found uninjured and will be retained; upon this there will be spread a coating of coal-tar, then a covering of tarred roofing paper, another coat of coal tar, plentifully applied over the paper; upon this the oakstrips are laid and fastened down by 3½ inch screws countersunk in the strips 1½ inches. So that the flooring will be nearly worn through before the heads of the screws are reached.

The truss rods (hitherto) are every five inches wide. These are to be replaced with trusses seven inches wide, thus affording iron sufficient for dimensions for dimensions for safety. The repair was commenced on Monday morning under the superintendence of Mr. David M. Evans, from whose well known skill and energy it is safe to conclude that the job will be completed not only in the best manner but also (which is of great importance to the public) in the least possible time—now estimated at two weeks. Most of the thoroughfare between the two cities is over this bridge, and its interruption should be abreviated as much as possible. For this Mr. Evans can be relied upon.

The Christian Union.

The name of Mr. Beecher is in itself sufficient to flout almost any journalistic effort to which it might be attached, but in this paper we find vitality and worth enough to render its utilitarie success almost a foregone conclusion, without the aid of the personal power of Plymouth church. But undoubtedly the announcement that Mr. Beecher had assumed editorial charge of the Union had very much to do with its rapid success, and it already if ever been equalled in so short a time. It professes to be the most attractive religious paper published, and its publishers going on the principle that all the good things of the world should not be monopolized by the Papist or the infidel, endeavor to combine all the elements of popularity contained in the favorite secular journals, which can be made compatible with a strong leaven of Christianity piety. The result is before us in a handsome sixteen page weekly filled with news, literary items, art notes, communications from eminent pastors on undenominational subjects, household and agricultural matter, descriptions of travels and storie. In addition to this Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is to write a serial novel for it, and every subscrib is presented with Marchall's fine steel plate engraving of Stuart's Washington. But our citizens will not lack an opportunity of having these advantages explicitly presented to them, as Mr. Wm. W. Morris, the agent for this region, proposes to visit them all ere long.

IN THE TENTED GROVE.

The Camp Meeting Season—Activity Among the Methodists—Meetings Here and There—What They are Doing in the Neighborhood.

The camp meeting season among the Methodists is in progress in the neighborhood of this city and elsewhere. In a radius of two hundred miles fully thirty meetings will be held. We have already noted the Leetsdale meeting. Next week the McKeesport camp meeting will commence.

KELLY'S STATION CAMP MEETING.

This grove is eligibly located near Kelly's station, several miles west of Hairsville, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. It is within half of a mile of the railroad, easy of access and surrounded with fine wood-land, water convenient and abundant. In the rear of the ground, the Conemaugh River runs, a small stream with picturesque views. Close to the ground is the town of Saltsburg, one of the prominent points in the canal-boat era, which is rather a brisk place.

Four years ago the first Camp-Meeting was held on this ground, and it has been occupied every season since. About forty tents are erected, by families and congregations, from Blairsville, Saltsburg, Greensburg, and contingent points. Most of the tents are very convenient and suited for all kinds of weather. The meeting is under the immediate supervision of Rev. Sinsabaugh, A. M., the Presiding Elder of the East Pittsburgh District, formerly of Pittsburgh, and more recently of Canton, Ohio. This is his first year in this responsible office, in which he is giving much satisfaction, both in his pulpit ministrations and other functions to the respective churches in the District.

The meeting commenced Thursday, the 18th, and will close with Wednesday night or Thursday evening next. The first public services took place Thursday with a sermon from the President, Rev. H. Sinsabaugh, who urged the importance of "Immediate Work for God." It was opportune, and calculated to benefit the people with the grand object of the meeting, the conversion of sinners and the quickening of the members of the Church. It was both earnest and affectionate in tone. Friday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, Rev. W. A. Stuart, of New Florence, preached on the "Past and Progress of the Righteous." It was spiritual, and an excellent sermon. At half-past ten o'clock Rev. Charles A. Miller, of Apollo, Pa., spoke in a graceful and forcible style, of "The Purity and Peacefulness of Religion." In the afternoon Rev. H. C. Beacom, of Blairsville, discoursed on the "Knowledge and Pursuit of God." It was a calm, clear and searching exposition of the text. The Christ at night was occupied by Rev. Thos. N. Boyle, of Allegheny City, who preached "The Opening of the Fountain," in his usual attractive style. The topic was well conceived, and expressed in forcible language. The opening sermon on Saturday morning, at eight and a half o'clock, was delivered by Rev. Dr. Charles A. Holmes, formerly of Christ church, Pittsburgh, now of Brookville, Pa. He discussed "Self-Study—its Importance, Manner and Profit. It was a sermon rich in thought, abounding with beautiful and effective illustrations, and couched in strong language. Shortly afterwards, Rev. T. Jordan, of New Texas, preached on "The Diligent Reaping of God," It was an earnest, faithful and evangelical sermon. In the afternoon, Rev. T. B. Dodd, of Hookstown, Pa., discoursed on "Christ, the good and spiritual. At night, Rev. G. W. Cranage, of Derry, Pa., spoke of the "Obligations to follow Jesus." The subject was presented in a strong light, and cogent reasons were offered why men should follow the Lord. At the close of the sermon, several persons came forward for prayers, and in interesting devotional meeting continued.

Sabbath morning, the slight fog that rested on the grove soon disappeared after the sunrise. The sun, appearing in long, slanting beams penetrated the foliage. The day opened, as is the custom, with prayer and song. The encampment is governed by rule, everything goes by system. People are required to rise at half-past five, have morning worship with a half hour's class, at the public stand, at six, followed by breakfast, then at half-past eight o'lock public service at the stand, and then through the day as the spirit may until eleven o'clock, the hour when all are expected to have retired for sleep. The first service was opened at 10 A. M. by a sermon from Rev. A. Sinsabaugh, P. E., who discoursed on "The Redemption, purification and exaltation brought out for mankind by the Christ." The thought and the singing of the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and reading a part of the twenty-seventh chapter of Revelations, an earnest and appropriate appeal was made at the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Squier, of Saltsburg. Sherratt then came on the audience by a beautiful solo, entitled the Inebriate's Lament. The President then introduced the next lecturer, George W. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp thrilled and held his audience for almost an hour. We are sorry that want of space forbids us re-producing the address in full, as no mere outline could give the faintest idea of this masterly effort. The lecturer gave a brief and touching account of his own past life. For twenty years he had been a drunkard and a gambler and blasphemer and twice had he deliberately tried to end his miserable existence by his own hand and therefore he could speak to those present from bitter experience. He boldly declared that the word "temperance" was not the proper one, but that it should be total-abstinence. The great want of success of the temperance movement of the present day was to be attributed to persons playing confidence in themselves and not in God. He referred to the fearful and increasing use of tobacco and believed it to be the cause of a great part of the intemperance of the present day. Superintendents of public charitable institutions had stated to him that nine-tenths of those who were destitute were made so by intemperance. The judges of this country and England testify that almost every crime is caused by intemperance. During the delivery of the address, the lecturer illustrated his subject by many deeply touching incidents, which made it visible and powerful impression upon those present.

Louis K. Vail, Esq., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the State Sabbath School Union followed in a brief and able address.

After the above address, the Secretary, Col. Richard Hall, read the following pledge and invited those present who had not signed it as yet to come forward and do so. "I do hereby pledge myself before Almighty God that I will not drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, beer, cider, or any other alcoholic beverage or drink, whether intoxicating or not; and I pray Almighty God, for the sake of His dearly beloved Son, Jesus Christ, to help me to keep this covenant."

After the meeting had been dismissed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Squier, eleven men came forward to the desk and took upon them the solemn obligation of the pledge.

Bill in Equity.

James C. Garker, Esq., filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court yesterday morning, on behalf of the Susquehanna Boom Company, of Williamsport, against the West Branch Boom Company, of Lock Haven.

The bill is filed in the name of A. G. Richey, a citizen of New Jersey, who is largely engaged in the lumber business on the west branch of the Susquehanna. The complainant avers that the charter incorporating the Lock Haven Company is void, provides that the boom should not extend entirely across the river, and that the river shall be kept free and unobstructed. It further provides that all lumber, logs, &c., intended for Williamsport or other points below Lock Haven, shall be allowed to pass through the boom unobstructed, and free from any expense of the owner. The complainant avers that all these provisions have been violated by the company respondent. That his saw logs and other timber are detained at the Lock Haven boom, and that the boom is extended entirely across the river, in direct opposition to his written notification to said company, and to his great loss and damage. The complainant therefore asks the Court to grant a preliminary injunction, restraining the respondents from catching and detaining his logs in the future, and also to command them to turn through, forthwith, such logs as may be now detained by them in charge and toll, and such other relief as he may be entitled to receive. H. T. Beardsley, Esq., of Lock Haven, appears for the respondents. The time for the argument on the application has not yet been fixed.

Suburban Homes.

The great advantage of a suburban residence for health and comfort, and the true enjoyment of life are so apparent that all who can, are anxious to possess themselves of such a home. To such persons a rare opportunity will be afforded which they should not fail to improve. Captain John H. Stewart, to-morrow will offer at public sale, in the fine village of Mansfield, a well located and choice piece of real estate. Mansfield is six miles from the city, on the Pan Handle Railroad. That this neighborhood is a good one is evidenced in the fact that it is the home of such families as those of Hon. Russell Errett, Jacob Painter, Doyle, Rodgers, Hugh Lee, Marshal Brown and others.

The property to be sold is situated thirty feet above the level of Chartiers creek, and overlooks the valley. Part of it is covered by a splendid grove of trees; the whole of it lies between two railroad stations, and is convenient to stores, churches of all denominations, and schools both public and private. It is divided into lots of from one to five acres in size, and the terms will be made easy. The Pan Handle Railroad intend building a double track, and then the road in its time table will offer every advantage to tenants along its line. This property has not advanced yet in price as other localities, and can hardly fail to be a fine speculation. For a pleasant suburban house no place within reaching distance of the city presents finer attractions. A train will leave the Union Depot at 12 M. to-morrow, and we advise all who are interested to attend the sale.

Acknowledgment.

The Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati has sustained a high and enviable reputation for honor and honesty on account of the alacrity with which it has ever met and cashed the losses sustained by those holding its policies. The following card is but one of many which might be produced to certify its promptness and fair, square dealing with its patrons. Mr. Callery's tannery was recently destroyed by fire, and receiving the amount due him from the Enterprise so promptly, on application he addressed a card of thanks to Captain R. J. Grace, agent for this city:

CARD.

Captain R. J. Grace, Agent Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I acknowledge with pleasure the prompt and satisfactory settlement made by you as agent of the Enterprise Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, having received in full three thousand ($3,000) dollars, the amount of the "Enterprise's" loss by the fire of the 27th of July last. JAMES CALLERY.

Love and Law Again.

Birdie Love is again figuring in law. Yesterday she was recorded as prosecutrix. To-day she occupies the double position of prosecutrix and defendant. First Alexander Neill charges her with an assault and battery. She attacked him savagely. He was too gallant to quarrell with a lady. She conquered him. He retreated in good order.

In the second case Birdie appears as prosecutrix in an information cross suit against Neill for surety of the peace.

During the same row Mrs. Mary Neill and Martha Gordon who acted as neutrals, were infused with a belligerent spirit and threatened to cross arms. They refused however. The contest was of such a character that Mary Neill upon reflection concluded to seek protection against any future attack from Martha. As a preliminary, she made information against Martha for surety of the peace. Alderman Floyd in all the cases has been entrusted with the legal settlement of each. Yesterday he commenced by issuing warrants for the arrest of all the parties accused.

THE "PEARL MILL" FIRE.

Around the Ruins—The Embers Still Burning —A Steamer Called Out—The Insurance Apportionment.

The ruins of the Pearl mill were visited by hundreds of people yesterday. The smouldering embers several times broke out into flames, and burned fiercely but all danger from them was passed. During the afternoon, one of the steamers was brought out and water thrown upon the flames, which had became quite strong. They were checked, but it will be several days before the fire will completely die out. The whole is a complete wreck. Yesterday morning one of the gable walls which had been tottering fell with a loud crash. Fortunately the spectators had been warned and kept clear of danger, so that no person was injured. Families in the neighborhood, who had hastily removed their household effects on the night of the fire, were busily engaged in putting them back again, and last evening the locality began to assume its wonted appearance—the jagged and half destroyed walls, the black timbers partially burned, piles of wheat and feed here and there half burned and smoking, and the tall smoke stack towering high in the air, like a sentinel—only indicating what had been there and how it was not.

There were many surmises going the rounds yesterday in regard to the origin of the fire, but none of them were worthy of credence. The cause upon which the most reliance is put is that the mill have united, is that of friction—but this, too, taking all the circumstances into consideration, seems hardly supported. The mill, however, is gone and that is all we really know.

In all probability it will never be rebuilt—at least by the Messrs. Kennedy, upon whom the loss falls so heavily. Before it was destroyed negotiations were in progress in reference to a change in the firm. Mr. Wendell S. Kennedy proposing to buy it out. But the fire came and all plans were overthrown.

Fire Marshal Butler is engaged in investigating the affair. The exact loss has not been computed yet, but the figures given yesterday are not far out of the way. The following is the exact statement of

THE INSURANCE

as gathered from the books of the firm, which were saved:

On building and machinery	$40,000
On Stock	31,000
Total	$80,000

This was divided in home and foreign companies as follows:

HOME.	
Citizens	$ 2,500.00
Allemania	5,000.00
Federal (Allegheny	5,000.00
Cash	5,000.00
Pittsburgh	5,000.00
Delaware	5,000.00
Monongahela	5,000.00
FOREIGN.	
Enterprise, of Cincinnati	$ 2,500.00
Commercial "	5,000.00
Citizens "	5,000.00
Western "	2,500.00
Franklin "	2,500.00
Globe "	5,000.00
American "	5,000.00
Albany City, of New York	2,500.00
Etna "	5,000.00
Firemen's "	2,500.00
State Fire, of Cleveland	2,500.00
Columbia, of Lancaster, Pa	2,500.00
Lancaster County "	2,500.00
Mercer Williams, Providence, R. I	2,500.00
Occidental of San Francisco	2,500.00
Total	$80,000.00

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting at the "Home" Last Night Addresses and other Exercises.

According to previous announcement, Geo. W. Sharp, Esq., of Chicago, delivered a free address before the Young Men's Temperance Society, in their beautiful Hall, on Duquesne Way, last evening, at eight o'clock. The eloquent lecturer was greeted with a large and deeply interested audience. Robert Carr, Esq., President of the Society, occupied the chair, and singing the hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and reading a part of the twenty-seventh chapter of Revelations, an earnest and appropriate appeal was made at the Throne of Grace by the Rev. Dr. Squier, of Saltsburg. Sherratt then came on the audience by a beautiful solo, entitled the Inebriate's Lament. The President then introduced the next lecturer, George W. Sharp.

Mr. Sharp thrilled and held his audience for almost an hour. We are sorry that want of space forbids us re-producing the address in full, as no mere outline could give the faintest idea of this masterly effort. The lecturer gave a brief and touching account of his own past life. For twenty years he had been a drunkard and a gambler and blasphemer and twice had he deliberately tried to end his miserable existence by his own hand and therefore he could speak to those present from bitter experience. He boldly declared that the word "temperance" was not the proper one, but that it should be total-abstinence. The great want of success of the temperance movement of the present day was to be attributed to persons placing confidence in themselves and not in God. He referred to the fearful and increasing use of tobacco and believed it to be the cause of a great part of the intemperance of the present day. Superintendents of public charitable institutions had stated to him that nine-tenths of those who were destitute were made so by intemperance. The judges of this country and England testify that almost every crime is caused by intemperance. During the delivery of the address, the lecturer illustrated his subject by many deeply touching incidents, which made it visible and powerful impression upon those present.

Louis K. Vail, Esq., of Philadelphia, Secretary of the State Sabbath School Union followed in a brief and able address.

After the above address, the Secretary, Col. Richard Hall, read the following pledge and invited those present who had not signed it as yet to come forward and do so. "I do hereby pledge myself before Almighty God that I will not drink any spirituous or malt liquors, wine, beer, cider, or any other alcoholic beverage or drink, whether intoxicating or not; and I pray Almighty God, for the sake of His dearly beloved Son, Jesus Christ, to help me to keep this covenant."

After the meeting had been dismissed with benediction by Rev. Dr. Squier, eleven men came forward to the desk and took upon them the solemn obligation of the pledge.

THE ART GALLERY.

What has Been Accomplished—A New Location—And a Stock Company—The Project an Assured Success—The Fall Exhibition.

Lovers of the fine arts in our vicinity will be glad to learn that the "Art Gallery," project is now so far advanced that it may be considered an assured success. Immediately at the close of the exhibition last spring, Messrs. Johns and Linford, the energetic young artists, with whom the idea originated, commenced work with renewed earnestness. Taking up the suggestions thrown out by the press they secured a new location, more convenient and in a crowded thoroughfare,—the upper stories of the building located corner of Sixth and Penn streets. At the same time books of subscription were procured and a canvass inaugurated among our wealthy citizens favorable to the establishment of such an institution in the city. In their efforts thus far the gentlemen have met with the most gratifying success. The subscriptions toward the organization of the stock company (which is the plan proposed,) have been much better than they anticipated, and only a few shares remain to be taken to complete the amount fixed upon. During the heated term the work was postponed, but within the next week it has been resolved again, and the prospect is that the Company will be organized some time during the coming month. It will, in organization, be similar to the Mercantile Library Association.

The rooms secured for the new quarters are admirably well adapted for the purpose. They will be fitted up in proper style and when completed, our city will have an "Art Gallery which though perhaps not as large, will yet compare favorably with others more pretentious.

It is designed to have an exhibition during the fall season. Considerable effort is now being made for that purpose, and already a large number of good pictures have been engaged. Messrs. Johns and Linford, Mr. Charles Linford, who, with Mr. Clarence Johns, has managed the work thus far, started for the East, for the purpose of engaging fighting, Statuary, &c., from the artists there. His acquaintance among the artists and his knowledge of what is required in a gallery that shall ever is secured will be of the best character. He will be away several weeks.

If possible the fall exhibition will open about October 1. Efforts are being made to that end, and, unless dishappointed in their present expectations the managers will be prepared by that time to afford our people another treat in this line.

Coroner's Investigation.

The Coroner's jury empanelled in the case of John Early, who died at Elrod's Station, on the P. & C. Railroad, on Thursday last, from injuries received the night previous, met at the Coroner's office at eleven o'clock, when the following additional testimony was taken:

Abner Newland, sworn—Reside in Versailles township; do not know Early; saw him at Mr. Earley; heard of his death; Mr. Byerly said an inquest ought to held; don't know why.

Ned Earley, sworn—don't know anything about the cause of the man's death.

James Hackett, sworn—Live in Versailles township; do not know what train hit him; saw deceased on Thursday morning at seven o'clock; asked him if a train hit him; he said "No, no."

W. Pratt sworn—Am conductor of the freight train; arrived at McKeesport about 11 30; found the body of John Early on the return trip, between two and three o'clock in the morning. Deceased was sitting up on a cross-tie; he could not articulate any thing; he had a cut on his head; sent two men home with him.

Frederick Carothers, sworn—Am in the employ of the P. and C. R. R. Company; was crossing over the switch on the siding, and the brakeman said he had hit Jack, (Mr. Karley's dog) and he was afraid he had killed him; was sitting there; the brakeman went home with him; did not hear him speak.

No other witnesses were examined but no facts were elicited. The inquest was adjourned to be resumed at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, August 23, 1870:

Robert Hunter to Alex. Cowley, May 4, 1870, 20 by 100 feet on Market street, Sixth ward, Allegheny city, with buildings $2,500

John O'Neil to James Mc Cric, November 24, 1856, 4¼ perches, Jefferson township, with buildings $400

Henry Beatty to Wm. Joeckel, August 1, 1870, 20 by 60 feet on Harmony street, borough of Birmingham, with buildings $1,000

Elizabeth F. Denny to A. McKinly, May 26, 1870, 30 by 84 feet on Elm street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh $1,500

Isabella Shaver et al. to Bridget Green, Jan 18, 1870, 16 by 65 feet borough of Sharpsburg, and buildings $800

W. M. Cluney to Joseph Bretz, Nov. 2, 1869, 15 by 57 feet, Cluney's plan lots in Pleasant Valley, McClure township $400

Fred Seitz to Wilhelm Bundgens, Aug. 15, 1870, 16 by 100 feet on bank of Penn's canal, Indiana township $650

Hugh S. Fleming, deed poll, to Elliott Ramsey, Aug 4, 1870, lot 36, Walls' plan, North Versailles township, with buildings $1,225

George Scott to Patrick Nestor, Aug. 20, 1870, 15 by 57 feet on Pearl street, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $1,000

Wm. B. Negley to E. C. Negley, July 1, 1870, 192 by 100 feet on Coon street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings $7,000

Personal.

Mr. WILLIAM STOREY, formerly conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed ticket agent for that road, at the Union Depot, vice Mr. William Beekwith, resigned. By this change one able and genial gentleman succeeds to the place made vacant by another.

W. J. RADCLIFFE, Esq., has just got home from an extended eastern tour. He has visited nearly all the watering places, and has some handsome looking red welts to show.

OUR townsman, S. F. Cluley, Esq., ex Sheriff, will leave this city on Thursday, with his family, for an extended tour through the North and east. May he have a pleasant sojourn.

DR. DANIEL MCNEAL, of Memphis, late of this city, is in town on a friendly visit.

Mr. S. J. HOUSTON, Jr., is seriously ill at his country residence at Alpsville, we are glad to learn is convalescent.

Messrs. PITTOCK AND MOONEY, of the *Sunday Leader*, Dublin, are from the east side.

HARVEY SMITH, Esq., yesterday received word summoning him to the bedside of his grand parents, in Jefferson county, Ohio, both of whom are dying. Harvey is always missed when absent by his host of friends hereabouts.

Death of a Merchant.

Mr. Edward Casey, the senior partner of the Wood street notion house of Casey & Mitchell, died yesterday after a long illness, at his residence, near Soho, on Fifth avenue. He was born near Dunganon, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1814, and came to this country in 1839. In 1843 he was married to an accomplished lady of this city, and during the same year entered into partnership with the late Wm. Lyon, and Mr. Wm. Mitchell. In 1845 their store was burned, and the firm sustained great pecuniary loss. In 1846 Mr. Casey, in connection with Mr. Lyon, started and opened the first notion house in Pennsylvania west of Philadelphia. They were successful from the start, and built up a large trade, which is yet held by the house. A few months ago the deceased visited Europe in the hope of benefiting his lost health, but to no avail, and but a few days ago he reached New York on his way home, in a dying condition. He was an honorable, honest, fair dealing and charitable gentleman, whose death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

A Good Hotel.

Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.
Girard House, Allegheny.

The Girard House, Allegheny, is a three storied brick structure located at the corner of Federal and Isabella streets, and presided over by Capt. G. C. Lightcap. Its central location and all the other conveniences make it one of the most desirable stopping places in the city.

Just the Place.

Liebler's, Liebler's, Liebler's,
Trunk Warerooms, Trunk Warerooms, Trunk Warerooms,
No. 104 Wood street, No. 104 Wood street, No. 104 Wood street.

Loretto Springs, Cambria county, Pa. Visitors to the Springs will find no delay by taking the four o'clock P. M. train, leaving Pittsburgh, as it connects with the Ebensburg branch railroad, whose coaches will convey them to the Springs, two and a half miles.
F. A. GIBBONS,
tf Proprietor.

Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, has just received a large assortment of linens and alpaccas, also a complete assortment of goods for summer wear generally, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light, nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

Army tents, all sizes, for sale cheap at J. H. Johnston's, Gun Works, 129 Smithfield street.
7-Th-S.

Rich, rare and dainty are the suppers as spread upon the tables at the Continental, Fifth avenue, below the Postoffice.

Fish, game, fruit, pastry, vegetables everything in the edible line at the Continental, Fifth avenue.

Don't think you can go to a better place for a lunch than the Continental, but go there.

What you don't see call for, when at the Continental. It will be forthcoming.

Holtzheimer's Continental, Fifth avenue, is just the place to satisfy your hunger.

Anything your appetite craves for can be had the Continental, Fifth avenue.

You are always sure of securing a square meal at the Continental.

At any hour of the day you can get a meal at the Continental.

ONE of the most curious features of the war is the presence, in various towns, of a number of Catholic brothers, who are called "almoners." I suppose their mission has something to do with the preparations for following the terrible path of war with charity, for they are everywhere received, as they glide silently and abstractedly on, with indications of reverence. They are dressed in deep black, except for a red sash around the waist, from which is suspended in front a pure white cross.

GENERALITIES.

WOMEN may be blacksmiths in Kansas if they wish.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL is orientalizing with ex Secretary Seward.

MR. VINCENT COLLYER has resigned the office of Secretary of the Indian Commission.

TWENTY thousand dollars a year and a long furlough, is the pay Schneider receives in Paris.

THE unfortunate owners of the Long worth estate in Cincinnati have to pay $25,000 of city tax.

MRS ADELA M'KEONS would like to represent her California district in Congress and announces herself as a candidate for that honor.

THE Boston *Transcript* says that "small women seldom dress well, and the reason is that they imagine themselves as tall as any one else."

MRS. CANDANCE, of Hampshire county, Mass., having just achieved her first century, can't dance as well in her centuries as she could in her teens.

THE Chicago *Times* says it is a tolerably safe thing, when one meets a Wisconsin man now a days, to ask him who the other candidates are in his Congressional district.

THE German went out of fashion last year at fashionable gatherings, but it will probably come in again now, with toy needle guns and imitation glasses of lager for "favors."

MR. S. W. SHOREY, of Illinois, has invented an adjustable last, which by the turn of a screw, can be made to suit the most misshapen foot without the usual leather patches.

A CONTEMPORARY says that "it is pleasant for lovers to sit on the porch these evenings, and be happy in the thought that their blood is commingling in the same mosquito."

THERE is a man in Massachusetts who has used tobacco for sixty-two years retains all his faculties and vigor, and has never lost a meal on account of illness in his life. But then he is only eighty three years old.

THE Boston *Post* says a son of Lord Brougham has swept away his fortune. The poor only comes in when you pronounce the name short after the English fashion—Broom. If you do that you may laugh—if you can.

TWELVE deaths a day from coal oil explosions is what is estimated for the United States. By a little more injudicious mismanagement the statisticiare who is responsible for this estimate might be compelled to increase it.

WE suppose there will be poisoned sausages distributed by the police among the youthful bovines of our neighborhood now as a calf has died of hydrophobia in Minnesota. The chief danger in such an event, however, would doubtless be fratricide.

AN exchange says young ladies should not go rowing with gentlemen unless they are capable of managing a boat. A lady who can't, fell out of a boat recently, and a dress costing six dollars a yard was completely ruined. The lady was drowned.

ONE of the oldest fire and marine insurance companies in China is thought to have first gained its hold on public confidence through the boldness shown by its directors in insuring "coolie" ark, when the other companies fought shy of it.

FRANK DAUER, proprietor of a New York beer saloon ejected Dennis O'Brien, a deaf mute who was trying to get some beer, from his premises and stabbed him fatally on the side walk with an ice pick. The only witness was OBrien's companion, another deaf mute.

SO MANY people die in Philadelphia that you can make quite a decent living there by stealing crape from the door handles. It is also possible, if you should yourself be in grief to achieve an appropriate costume by adopting the same method and piecing the proceeds.

MR. HANNERSCHMIDT of Brooklyn while indulging in the reprehensible habit of somnambulism walked out of one of his second story windows and broke his leg on Friday night. Mrs. Barbara Kline less fortunate, on the same night somnambulized out of a third story window into eternity.

THE New York *World* attacks the *Gallaxy* for publishing and Mr. Pollard for writing an article upon Patrick Henry. If the *World* can be believed, and if its references are reliable, we may set Mr. Henry's memory down as fully vindicated and Mr. Pollard stands convicted of another absurdity.

THE steamer Guiding Star was advertised to leave New York on Tuesday for Havre, and was to take the French mails. The significance of this announcement lies in the fact that this is an American steamer, and the first to undertake transatlantic mail service. May she be the Guiding Star of a mighty fleet.

A BEAUTIFUL angel came in our midst,
Too lovely, too bright to remain,
She lingered awhile, twined her love round our hearts,
Then lifted to heaven again.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* is so pleased with the above touching lines that it published them three times on Saturday in the same column—that devoted to obituaries.

SPANISH mackarel are taken in great numbers off Newport this summer. As this is unusual it is thought that they probably fled from their native neighborhood to avoid the possibility of a Hohenlow sovereign and, having come too far South to strike the cables have not yet heard of the resignation of Prince Leopold.

THE Naval Observatory has closed a contract with an eastern firm for a new telescope, for which fifty thousand dollars was appropriated at the last session of Congress. It is to have an object glass of twenty six inch aperture, which will be the largest perfect lens of that size in the world. Four years will be required to complete it.

ON Friday two women were standing on a piazza in Brooklyn talking when the supports gave way and they were precipitated thirty feet to the flagged walk below. The crash alarmed the husband of one of them who rushed out by the second story door to see what was the matter, he too fell to the ground and was the only one of the three to sustain fatal injury.

NEW YORK has so many murders that it is impossible to find new names for them all without repeating. Thus we have the Chambers street murder and the new Chambers street murder. In order to avoid this in the future it is suggested that a large sum of money be raised and funded, and the income offered as an inducement to the police to stop any murder who may be about to go to work in any place that will be likely to result in confusion of titles.

FOUR Cincinnati boys were drowned in the Licking river on Friday. They went fishing in a skiff which the current swept against a grounded coal barge and capsized. There were five boys in the boat, only one of whom has since been seen. He clung to the skiff and came to the surface after being swept under the barge.